

SATURDAY NIGHT

Literary Section

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 12th, 1927



BOOKS constitute "a substantial world", as Wordsworth has said, and a world now so vast none can be familiar with more than a little of it. The wise reader will therefore do as the Canadian who desires knowledge of his country: he will travel. There will be a mental home where he may observe the opening of each bloom in his own garden; periodically, he must use the main highways to visit the Atlantic Coast, the Rockies, and distant cities; and, at times, he will explore the wilds on foot or in a canoe, self-propelled.

Catholicity of taste is the virtue that makes possible and profitable such journeyings in a mental and spiritual land larger than Canada. To understand the significance of power or beauty of what is to be seen outside the home garden, the traveller must take with him a ready sympathy for the feelings of alien peoples and by-gone eras. Whether he visits Stamboul or the almost inaccessible hermit on the near-by mountain, tolerance must be his watchword ever: he must burn with a desire to comprehend, and to love, if at all possible, and put down the primitive instinct to condemn the strange. Otherwise he might better stay among the pansies and cabbages of his door-yard, though if he does so he renounces his birthright to some thousands of years of varied and thrilling human thought.

Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote that "the foolishest book is a kind of leaky boat on a sea of wisdom; some of the wisdom will get in anyhow"; and the truly prudent reader will be somewhat adventurous, for what is picked up on an individual quest—even lightly conceived, and into not very remarkable territory—brings the satisfaction of personal accomplishment, and may be more durably beneficial than a regular tour to main points of interest, no matter how efficiently conducted.

No man with character will admire everything, any more than he can have a personal love for all good and worthy men. Only to the mindless are all things equally agreeable. Catholicity of taste means broad and varied taste, the mark of culture—not tastelessness. But assuredly he who, finding one patch good, sits down on it to investigate every blade of grass there, fearing to leave it out of respect for that "consistency" which Emerson called "the hobgoblin of little minds", is not cultured: he is a crank. There is nothing to fear in this broad land, into which one must venture boldly and joyously, and sometimes carelessly, if he would become a free-man in the great empire of letters.

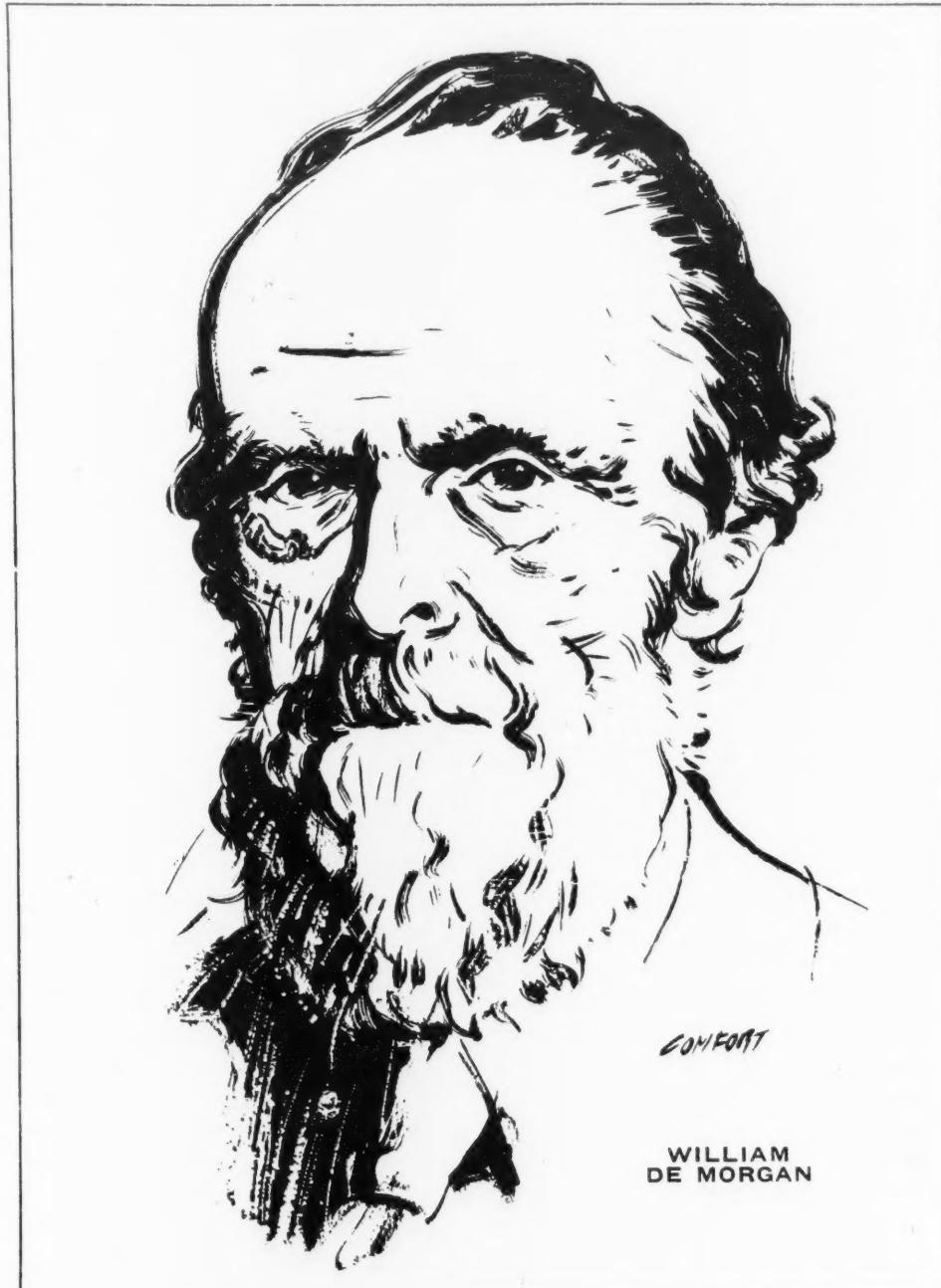
W. A. D.

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PLOWMAN'S SONG

By Raymond Knister

*Turn under, plow
My trouble;
Turn under griefs
And stubble.
Turn mouse's nest,
Gnawing years;
Old roots up
For new love's tears.
Turn, plow, the clods
For new thunder.
Turn under, plow,
Turn under.*



Articles Appearing in This Issue

	Page
William De Morgan, <i>Last of the Victorians</i> , by G. Frederick Clarke.....	2
D. L. Murray's "Scenes and Silhouettes", reviewed by Joseph Lister Rutledge	2
Benvenuto Cellini's autobiography, reviewed by E. J. Pratt	3
Col. Lawrence's "Revolt in the Desert", reviewed by J. L. Charlesworth ..	3
Philip Guedalla's "Palmerston", reviewed by E. W. Harrold	3
"War Birds", reviewed by Douglas Mackay	4
"Nineteen Modern Essays", reviewed by William Arthur Deacon	4
Roger Martin du Gard's "The Thibaults", reviewed by Madeleine de Soyres ..	5
Lloyd Roberts' "Along the Ottawa", reviewed by B. K. Sandwell	6
John Erskine's "Galahad", reviewed by Madge MacBeth	6
"Lady John Russell: A Memoir", reviewed by W. T. Allison	7
"The Brotherhood of the Sea", reviewed by Ada Stuart Richards	7
Bertrand Russell's "Education", reviewed by John H. Creighton	8
Sheila Kaye-Smith's "Joanna Godden Married", reviewed by Austin Bothwell	8
Group of religious books, reviewed by Ezra Jones	8
Sir Phillip Gibbs' "Young Anarchy", reviewed by D. M. LeBourdais	9
Anne Parrish's "Tomorrow Morning", reviewed by A. E. Wilson	9
"The Inner Number", reviewed by Leslie McFarlane	9
London Gossip by Sheila Rand	10
Guy Morton's "Wards of the Azure Hills", reviewed by Jean Graham	11
N. K. McKechnie's "Heir of All the Ages", reviewed by Wellington Jeffers ..	11
W. H. Davies' "Adventures of Johnny Walker", reviewed by F. P. Grove ..	12
Booth Tarkington's "The Plutocrat", reviewed by Evelyn S. Tufts	12
Laurence Housman's "Ironical Tales", reviewed by B. K. Sandwell	13
Lord Thomson's "Smaranda", reviewed by Miller Stewart	13
"Peace and Efficiency in School Administration", reviewed by Frank Oliver Call	13
Ralph Connor's "The Friendly Four", reviewed by Leonora McNeilly	13
Stacpoole's "The City in the Sea", reviewed by Francis Cecil Whitehouse ..	14
"The Unforgotten Valley", reviewed by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay	14
"The Life of John Graves Simcoe", reviewed by D. C. Harvey	14
Roland Pertwee's "Rivers to Cross", reviewed by C. E. L'Ami	14
A Letter from Paris by Francis Dickie	15

An Imperial Apocalypse

"The Third British Empire" by Alfred Zimmern; Oxford University Press, Toronto; 148 pages; \$1.75.

Reviewed by A. L. Burt.

THESE five lectures delivered at Columbia University two years ago open with a bold question. Why did the fiery test of the Great War not reduce the British Empire, like the German, Austrian, Russian and Turkish Empires, to dust and ashes? "Because it had in it a principle of vitality which the other empires lacked....the spirit of liberty." Mr. Zimmern might better have said "liberty and justice", for this colossus of an Empire has two legs, one in western civilization and one in eastern civilization, the former resting on liberty and the latter on justice.

Much of what he says, though obvious, needs periodic restating to stretch some bigoted minds. There is no British nation, no British language, but there is a British Empire. It resembles the grace of God, for it embraces a multitude of races, a rainbow of colors and a Babel of tongues. Canada, South Africa and Ireland are bi-lingual, and India is multi-lingual. The French Canadians are as much British as the English Canadians, and those who would deny it are traitors to British ideals and indeed to the British Empire. Why are they British? In the first place because they were conquered, but this is not why they have remained British. The British government made no real effort to Anglicise them, and British liberty weaned them from their old French allegiance.

Mr. Zimmern also sees clearly why Canada, the premier Dominion, is behind the other great Dominions in lacking the power to amend her own constitution. Some Canadians would pull the mote out of Britain's eye when there is no mote there. Whenever English Canadians will give French Canadians a permanent guarantee of their rights, then and then only will we cast the beam out of our own eye and be free to amend our own constitution. He might have added that the whole question of privy council appeals from Canada is finally governed by the same condition of our dual nationality, for English Canada has not yet developed to the point where we could give a Canadian court the final power to interpret our constitution. French Canada fears the English steam roller. In domestic affairs our autonomy is well-nigh complete, and where it falls short we are to blame, not Britain.

In speaking of the external affairs of the Dominions, Mr. Zimmern commits a grave blunder. He quotes the Chanak incident, the Halibut Fisheries Treaty and the Lausanne Treaty to prove that the Dominions have complete autonomy, even in matters of peace and war. It is true, as he points out, that we refused to ratify the Lausanne Treaty. But this only meant that we would not share any of the obligations assumed by Britain in that treaty. When asked across the floor of the house whether we were still at war with Turkey, our Prime Minister had to admit that we

were not, for the British ratification of the treaty restored peace between Turkey and the whole British Empire including Canada. Similarly, we follow Britain automatically into war. We may refuse to play an active part, but we cannot refuse to take a passive part as long as an enemy can lay a hand on our property or citizens. We would be belligerents, but our hands would be tied—a sorry predicament in a fight.

Mr. Zimmern is also wrong when he says that "the Crown which acts on the advice of a South African minister is only in name the same Crown as that which acts on the advice of a British, Irish, or Canadian minister." Those who see six Crowns where there is only one have drunk too much theory and not eaten enough facts. Though King George V "can receive discordant advice from six separate Prime Ministers," there is a solvent which has escaped Mr. Zimmern. We cannot prevent the king from consulting his British ministers, and he will always do so. When we negotiated the Halibut Fisheries Treaty, he sought their advice, and in giving Mr. Lapointe power to sign the treaty, he acted on the advice of both his British and his Canadian ministers. He had to turn to his British ministers to be sure that we were the only part of the Empire affected by the obligations of the treaty. In the last analysis, he must always act on their advice.

Who pays the piper calls the tune and Great Britain pays the piper—the British navy. Many have urged that we pay a share of that piper's wages and call for our part of the tune, but we have folded up the Round Table and put it in the lumber room of the past. Others have insisted



SEGOVIA

From "The Spanish Journey" by Julius Meier-Graeffe.

that we should have our own tune and nothing but our own tune, forgetting that we could blow our heads off without getting a squeak out of our little "tin pot navy". Moreover, geography has bound us up in an American marriage without hope of an American divorce. If we tried to be independent, could we escape the fate of the male spider who was gobbled up by his wife? Still others say that we must go on as we have been going, and many nod unthinking heads. But here too there is a danger, for we have been walking on the stilts of the British navy and the Monroe Doctrine instead of on our own feet, and we have been talking big. We need to grow up to our voice. It is the mind and not the body that makes the man.

William De Morgan Last of the Victorians By G. Frederick Clarke.

SOME time in the nineteen-hundreds a man of sixty-five was in bed with influenza, and during his illness his wife came across a few chapters of a novel he'd begun and laid away, and brought them to him. It was the autobiographical story of a grubby little boy whose father had got into an altercation with a sweep who could butt, and later purchased a sign board discarded by one, J. Dance, which, after he had changed the D to a V, became a sort of talisman to success. De Morgan's wife said: "I think something could be done with this story." And he replied: "I always loved grubby little boys and I thought I should like to write a story about one." So he started in to write rapidly. And thus it was that "Joseph Vance" came to be. To which, in the succeeding eight years, were added as many excellent novels.

William De Morgan was a famous potter—a ceramic artist whose work found its way not only into the hands of ardent collectors but is among the prized possessions of the Victoria and Alberta Museum; and are now almost priceless. When the critics read "Joseph Vance" they assured the world that the mantle of Charles Dickens and Thackeray had fallen upon the shoulders of William De Morgan. "The first great English novel produced in the twentieth century" they said.

Not only in "Joseph Vance" and in "Alice-for-Short" and "When Ghost Meets Ghost" but also in "Somehow Good" we find a grubby street urchin fitting through the pages. And here is where I find a great difference between De Morgan and his prototype Dickens: Dickens' people are caricatures of humanity. De Morgan's intensely natural men and women and children to whom we are drawn because of their human qualities. And, too, the literary excellencies of De Morgan's novels—the purity of his diction—rates him far above Dickens, and, I am inclined to believe, equal to if not greater than Thackeray; lacking the latter's clever irony as well as downright snobbery.

De Morgan had reached an age ripe with experience before he ever put pen to paper; he could look back at life with a calm perspective, a wide tolerance, and he brought to his work an inimitable humour as spontaneous and unaffected as anything in the range of fiction. "Joseph Vance" was a departure from anything his contemporaries were doing. Leisurely and scholarly, with the art of the born story teller—a gift of the gods however much the correspondence schools may say to the contrary. And the fact that our sixty-five-year-old author was able to tell his story so effectively without years of preliminary training, proves that he was one of these god-endowed geniuses. De Morgan has no axe to grind in his novels, save that of art; there is no conscious preaching, or uplift or other propaganda. His characters live their lives; humorously or nobly or with weaknesses or all; making their little contribution to the sum of things.

There is a good deal of writing in all his novels; he indulges in long digressions which are as entertaining and relevant as those chapters at the heading of which he whimsically tells us are not relevant and may, if we wish, skip. He breaks all the rules of the fictional workshop, and we chuckle

with him, because we know he is right.

"Somehow Good" is, I believe, technically more perfect than either "Joseph Vance" or "Alice-for-Short". Though the latter is remarkable, having a most ingenious and complicated plot and packed with wit and scholarship and learning; a book not to be read at one sitting or two, but to be carried to the chimney corner and the



ANATOLE FRANCE

world forgot. In all his novels De Morgan proves himself the humanitarian and gives full rein to those delightful whimsicalities which, like rare wine are the heritage of Galsworthy, Shaw, Bennett, Barrie and Kipling. His novels are rare tapestries of life so real that we know his people lived.

Who that has read "Somehow Good" can forget asthmatic Major Roper "boarkin" in the London fog as he tried to find his way back to the club from a visit to his friend, Major Lund? Or the boy—a delightful grubby street gamin whose father could "jint you off a puppy's tail for six-pence"? Or old Mr. Verrinder in "Alice-for-Short" who, for half a century, lived within sight of the madhouse where his wife was incarcerated—an old, old woman who, when an operation was performed that finally restored her reason, asked where her baby was—the child who had come "still-born" into the world the night of her accident—fifty years before?

I have dwelt on the three novels I like best though "It Never Can Happen Again" and "When Ghost Meets Ghost" and "The Old Madhouse" are good enough to bring any man fame. "A Likely Story" and "An Affair of Dishonour" are, I feel, not so good. "The Old Man's Youth" as was the case with "The Old Madhouse", was not completed at the time of De Morgan's death and his wife, unwise I feel, wrote the final chapters. But though doubtless she knew the intended ending, they lack the artist's sure touch and are disappointing.

Campbell-Bannerman is said to have remarked on his death bed: "One of my regrets is that I shall be unable to read De Morgan's next book."

If De Morgan had attempted to write a story for children he could have done something equal to "Alice-in-Wonderland"; but he left us nine novels, four of which stand out as sweet and human and whimsical as anything I have ever read. Inventor, artist; by the decree of the gods literary craftsman, he passed away early in 1918 while he was engaged on a device to detect the presence of enemy submarines—the last of the Victorians in literary style and setting, but to my mind the greatest of them all in the consummation of his art.

Pageantry and Personalities

"Scenes and Silhouettes" by D. L. Murray; Nelson, Toronto; 320 pages; \$2.75.

Reviewed by Joseph Lister Rutledge.

THERE are some books that leave behind them an impression of wide interests and of catholic sympathies, and surely it is no small tribute to the author to say that "Scenes and Silhouettes" is of this kind. And if, in dealing with so wide a scene, there creep in certain shortcomings, certain limitations, it is only to be wondered that they are not more prevalent.

Mr. Murray has an unerring dramatic sense. Look at the words that open the "Carnival De Venise": "Do not tell my husband that I danced on a tight-rope in the Carnival at Venice." Dim words that peep out from some yellowing papers, to make a glowing text for the story of "the incurable perversity of Venetian life." More than a carnival it is that Mr. Murray pictures for us. It is the last heartbeats of an Empire. Its figures look out at you, grave and gay, sombre and pathetic, strut a little for your pleasure and amusement, not always quite convincingly, perhaps, but always with an engaging quality that makes them stay long in the memory.

Or there is that Marie Grosholz, once the instructress of the Princess Elizabeth, and all the little, lively duchesses, before the Red Terror had quieted their smiles. What a history, what a picture, of that "little old woman in a black shawl and a frilled mob cap, with her gaunt nose and spectacles, and her fearful memories" whom the world knew as Madame Tussaud. Fearful memories indeed for had she not modelled in wax the heads of some of those same little duchesses, as they came to her all dripping from the guillotine?

To visit London with Mr. Murray is to get a glimpse behind the curtain at those Londoners who "find it hard to love a house that contains no one's particular hearth." Mr. Murray's prose bristles with deft characterization, and glowing phrases that give a character to the work.

There are odd bits of history too, sidelights on great events, that hold their own poignant drama. There is



COL. T. F. LAWRENCE

that young Count Frahault, with a bar sinister not so far back in his pedigree, a general at twenty-seven following Napoleon's "insatiable eagles," present at the birth throes of an Empire, a witness of its decline and fall, and destined still to play no small part in the grim days of the "Coup d'Etat."

Not least among Mr. Murray's qualities is his facility, perhaps it is just his good fortune, in lighting on the arresting incident.

That applies in these cases men-

tioned, it applies also in those soberer discussions that mark the opening section of the book. "The Oxford Movement," "Tomorrow's Theatre," "The Genius of the Ring." It is notable too in the latter section, the Silhouettes, Historical and Literary, Queen Victoria, Cardinal Manning, Byron, the Goncourts, George Santayana, to mention only a few. Those who are looking for a further evidence of that sometimes unwholesome frankness that has marked some present-day biography will be distinctly disappointed. That is not Mr. Murray's part, but he does bring to these sketches of personality that sense of drama that can illuminate an action, and vitalize a phrase.

The book is not without its flaws, but certainly no one could charge it with being dull, even for an age where essay reading might be numbered among the lost arts. There are times, however, when Mr. Murray's feeling for style seems to run away with him. At such times he is inclined to leave the reader a little puzzled and uncertain; the actors on his stage, the very stage itself, a little blurred and crowded. There are times, too, when that style takes on a ponderous note, labored and unsophisticated, as this simile from "The Scene Shifters": "like a spear hurled by a great cyclops into the Gulf of Erebus." The subject will hardly bear the weight of words.

But what would appear to us as Mr. Murray's most glaring fault is the extensive and, to us, quite unnecessary use of the foreign phrase. Yes, more than phrases, for often it extends to paragraphs, a disturbing and annoying interlude, breaking the sequence of thought, and intruding to the point of tiresomeness, as in his essay on Zola and Anatole France. The annoying part is that it would not seem that, for the purpose of his discussion, the phrase would lose anything by translation. Thus it appears as an unnecessary flaunting of his erudition in his reader's face. But apart from these things, and distinctly over and above them, the book remains vivid, interesting and inspiring reading.

A Florentine Celebrity

"Life of Benvenuto Cellini" by Himself; Dent, Toronto; 368 pages; illustrated; \$2.25.

Reviewed by E. J. Pratt.

A GREAT autobiography is usually presented to the world as a keystone to a career. That is its natural position—the literary architect, under a sense of obligation to himself, working for a moral or aesthetic verdict. The Life of Cellini is outside of the regular tradition, in that it is not to be regarded as a climax to his achievements in the World of Letters. It is rather a phenomenon isolated by its greatness from his other writings, which are merely technical expositions of his art. With all his egotism, he probably did not surmise that he was constructing an autobiographical classic. It is not intended as an *apologia* where the fiery sense of vindication lifts a document into exalted literature. It enters into its rank by an approach akin to the casual route of a diary which unveils the intimacies of a personal life at the same time as it reflects the social history of an age.

The Life has a perpetual interest because of the way the author makes the parchment speak. There is in it enough of the picturesque to satisfy a dozen Blackmores or Charles

Reades. On one page, he receives a sentence of banishment from Florence for a murderous assault; on another, he returns; is pardoned; quarrels again, and is immediately expelled. Turn a leaf, and you find him showing amazing marksmanship with a musket, bringing down with ball a number of pigeons on the wing or, with the same insouciance, picking off the leaders of a besieging army in their attack upon the walls of Rome. Turn another, and he is making a thrilling escape from a dungeon into which he was thrown by the order of a pope infuriated by Cellini's aspersions. He seemed to be capable of transmuting his energy at will into a multitude of forms—bullying an acquittal out of a magistrate in a criminal offence; pursuing vehemently the study of the black art to accomplish his revenge; ingratiating his way into the favor of a duchess by a *double entendre*; making an assault upon a model; lavishing a wealth of affection upon a friend or strangling a rival goldsmith, and then offering a paternoster to the Giver of all good things for



STATUE OF PERSEUS, SCULPTURED BY BENVENUTO CELLINI

the many providences that surrounded his life. It is remarkable how little actuated he seemed to be by any sense of contrition. An expeditious thrust from a dirk which his own hands had fashioned appealed to his artistry, with the same feeling of delight as the foliage upon the haft.

The interest of the narrative is doubly sustained by the ingenuousness of the author in making you actually stumble upon his masterpieces. They appear, like his amours, with dramatic suddenness. Medallions, medals, coins, caskets, necklaces and tiaras are tossed off from his hands in magical profusion. He relates the rapture with which Francis I received the wax model of his famous gold salt-cellars. "This is a hundred times more divine than I could ever have imagined. The man is a wonder. He should never lay down his tools." He describes also his wrestling with the great technical difficulties of his craft in the casting of his statues; the brilliancy of his solutions; the adoration of princes over the Crucifix, the Jupiter, the Perseus, and the other world-famous executions in marble, silver and gold.



PALMERSTON
ABOUT 1820

The romance is further heightened by pictures of the towering personalities in the Italian Renaissance. The Autobiography, by virtue of its intenser focus, is able, to a far greater degree than that of a systematic history, to make you feel what the Florentine and Venetian period must have been with Cellini, Rafael, da Vinci, Titian and Michelangelo striding across it.

A Modern Saga

"Revolt in the Desert" by T. E. Lawrence; Nelson, Toronto; 435 pages; illustrated; \$6.

Reviewed by J. L. Charlesworth.

FROM time to time, as if to reassure us that romance still lives, there are born men and women to whom the sheltered life of cities makes no appeal—to whom the whisper, "go and look behind the ranges", comes as an urgent command. Their divine curiosity leads them into strange places and hazardous adventures, which frequently are their only reward; but the world in general, and usually England in particular, are the richer for their daring.

Of this breed is Lawrence of Arabia, who with this book has at last broken his long silence with regard to his part in the Great War. As an autobiography it is unsatisfactory. Lawrence's modesty, the chief part of his mystery for a publicity-mad generation, leads him to stress the deeds of others in adventures in which he must have led. As history, the book is incomplete, for it is an abridgment of the much longer account published privately for the author's friends. But as a true tale of the most romantic exploit of the war, written by the one person who could write it and written with a vivid picturesqueness of style that is surely unique in military documents, it should find readers everywhere.

The story of Lawrence's work is already familiar in its broad outline—how he lived as an Arab, organizing an army from undisciplined tribes, persuading them to forget blood-feuds of generations standing in order to sweep the Turks from their land. The details he relates fire the imagination. One closes the book, when it ends with the triumphal entry into Damascus, lost in wonder. The Arab chiefs who were Lawrence's comrades-in-arms are of the true heroic type. Old Auda, one of the greatest, he describes as follows:

Auda was their master type. His hospitality was sweeping; except to very hungry souls, inconvenient. His generosity kept him always poor, despite the profits of a hundred raids. He had married twenty-eight times, had been wounded thirteen times; whilst the battles he provoked had seen all his tribesmen hurt and most of his relations killed. He himself had slain seventy-five men, Arabs, with his own hand in battle; and never a man except in battle. Of the number of dead Turks he could give no account; they did not enter the register. At times he seemed taken by a demon of mischief, and in public assembly

would invent and utter on oath appalling tales of the private life of his hosts or guests; and yet with all this he was modest, as simple as a child, direct, honest, kind-hearted, and warmly loved even by those to whom he was most embarrassing—his friends.

Descriptions of such men as this give some clue to the character of the man who could be their leader. His poetic side is betrayed throughout the book by his colorful pictures of desert scenery. Otherwise he is as impersonal as his subject permits. His modesty is genuine, as is proved by his refusal of all military honors, so it is not intentional on his part that one does catch a glimpse of the real man through the half-told tale. And that glimpse makes one eager to hear the story of the campaign as told by Feisal or Auda.

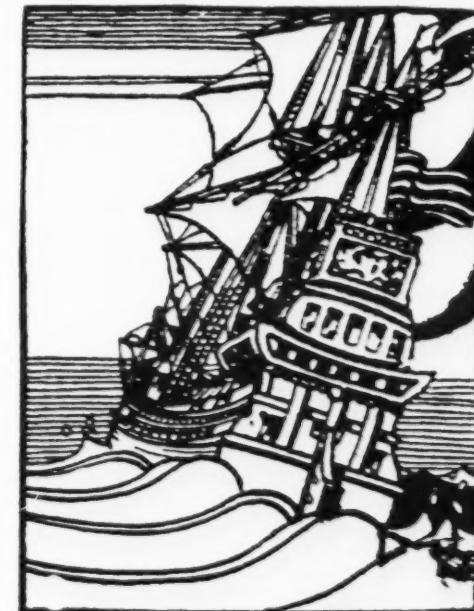
"Pam," The Englishman

"Palmerston," by Philip Guedalla; Ryerson Press, Toronto; 548 pages; illustrated; \$5.

Reviewed by E. W. Harrold.

TO APPRECIATE the magnitude of the task Philip Guedalla set himself when he decided to write a life of Lord Palmerston one needs to recall that this eminent Englishman was born in 1784 and died in 1865, thus living sixteen years in the eighteenth century and three score and five in the nineteenth, and that this period witnessed among other events the Napoleonic Wars, the Peninsula campaign, the Belgian revolution, the Greek War of Independence, the Turkish war, the revolution of 1848, the Crimean campaign and the American Civil War. During this long and eventful period, with intervals of but a few years, Palmerston was a member of the British Cabinet, being successively Secretary of War, Foreign Secretary, Home Secretary and Prime Minister.

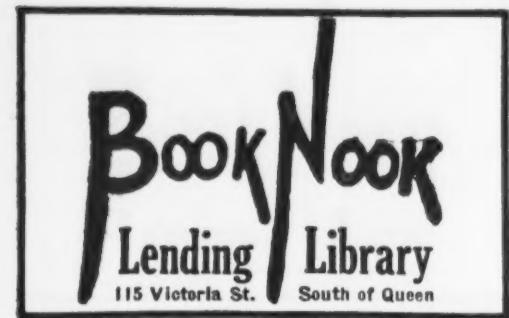
It will thus be seen that the background of the man was a surging, colorful and reverberating one, and that to attempt an adequate portrait of him entailed an incredible amount of study, a vast deal of research into hitherto unsifted data, and a laborious and exacting selection of the material when it had all been surveyed and put in order. The job might well have appalled a less diligent historian. But Guedalla went through it with determination and equanimity. His erudition is amazing. There is not a footnote in the book, but at the end



FROM "HAKLUYT'S VOYAGES"

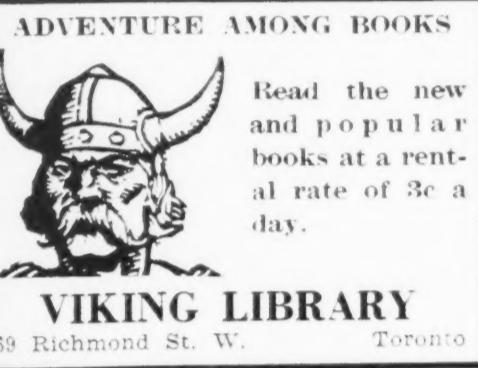
is a list of authorities, forty pages in extent. It includes the existing "lives" and an astonishing number of publications relating to the Regency, the Napoleonic era, the early and middle Victorian years, as well as countless private documents only now brought to light and those letters and papers preserved at Broadlands, Palmerston's old country home.

And from this mountainous mass



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RAYMOND KNISTER
574 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

of material Guedalla's book emerges a brilliant and authentic record, a glowing and unmistakable portrait, illuminated by an urbane wit and colored by a civilized outlook. It is a provocative and alluring volume and the outstanding biography of the early season, written by an historian who is first of all an artist.

What manner of man does Guedalla give to us? One of truly distinguished parts, great on occasion, always the dignified gentleman, self-possessed, courteous, invariably elegant in speech, manner and appearance. In brief, an educated, aristocratic figure, typical of his times, a Tory by birth and breeding but liberal in sentiment, imperious or evasive when treating with princes or potentates abroad or Parliament at home, and one curiously contradictory in his leanings and whims.

He denounced slavery and fought the extension of the franchise; he vehemently defended flogging in the navy and was excessively kind to his Irish tenants. At the height of a crisis he could ride to hounds and attend the races at Goodwood. When drums rolled across the dark European horizon he could upset a whole department in London by his hot-tempered insistence on good handwriting from his underlings. He could contumaciously defy the French emperor or the Russian court, even provoke his Queen (who disliked him cordially) and was faithful to another man's wife, waiting nearly thirty years for the lady's husband to die before he married her at 55. This was Lady Cowper—"Em"—and she adored him while he worshipped her.

Palmerston, then, was the Englishman par excellence. The people called him "Pam", and the only time the crown became unpopular was when he was "out" in the 50's. He held the view that England was great by God-

dominates the scene and you get the full flavor of his personality.

To the end he held valiantly to office, with Em at his side and the Queen fuming in the background. His first diplomatic duels had been fought with Talleyrand and Metternich; his last with Bismarck and Lincoln, and it is not without interest that eight days before he died he was urging the War Office to improve the defences of Canada. He died in October, 1865, "and the last candle of the Eighteenth Century went out."

Hazards of the Air

"War Birds"—The diary of an unknown aviator; Doran, Toronto; 277 pages and illustrations in color by Clayton Knight; \$3.50.

Reviewed by Douglas MacKay.

THE chronicles of war in the air

can contain few documents more vivid than this. A young Southerner joined the United States Army Air Service in 1917; he trained with the Royal Flying Corps in England, and went to France with a squadron of scouts selected by Colonel Billy Bishop. In August, 1918, he was killed after having brought down four of the enemy. The book is his diary.

All the colors, brilliant and sombre, of those two last crowded years of the war are caught in the intimate writings of this war bird. Within a year of the time he sailed from Halifax the diarist had changed, as the dramatic crescendo of the book shows, from gallant careless youth to a shrewd, hard-fighting, hard-living older man, waiting to be killed. Through the pages are paraded all the hilarious haunts of the old Air Force in London; there are wild week-ends in London; there is all the almost forgotten slang of the R.A.F. messes, and there are pages of the unflagging shop talk which made airmen a breed apart. The diary is rich with names familiar to thousands of Canadians who served with the Air Force: Bishop, McCudden, Micky Mannock, and scores of others.

The illustrator of the book was shot down and spent the last few months of the war a prisoner. The diarist went to ground school at Oxford and did his first solo in a Rumpty at Stamford. During the winter of 1917-18 he was at Thetford, London, Colney, Turberry and Ayr, flying Spads, S.E.'s, Dolphins, Camels and Bristol scouts with spirited interludes at Grafton Galleries and Murray's.

In May, 1918, he went to France with a scout squadron after a series of spectacular farewell "binges" in London. The squadron was at Petit Synthe, two miles from Dunkirk, then near St. Omer, and finally at Bertangles to take part in the Amiens show.

On July 28 he wrote: "I can't write much these days. I'm too nervous. I'm alright in the air, as calm as a cucumber, but on the ground I'm a wreck and I get panicky. Nobody in the squadron can get a glass to his mouth after one of these decoy patrols." August 11: "Orders came through after dinner and all night I shivered and sweat." These are typical sentences during the final weeks, but they are mingled with enthusiastic descriptions of the day's combat and with such observations as "It will never do to let the people at home find out the truth about this war. They've been fed on bunk until they'll never believe anything that didn't sound like a monk's story of the Crusades."

Later: "My nerves are all gone and I can't stop. I've lived beyond my time already . . . It's not the fear of death that's done it—it's the eternal flinching from it . . . Here I am twenty-four years old. I look forty and feel ninety." Then a mild



FROM "WAR BIRDS"

witticism and a description of a party in the mess. "I've lost over a hundred friends, but to me they aren't dead yet. They are just around the corner, I think, and I'm expecting to run into them any time." Then some news of the day's work. "I only hope I can stick it out and not turn yellow . . . I wouldn't mind being shot down; I've got no taste for glory and I'm no more good, but I've got to keep on until I can quit honorably. All I'm fighting for now is my own self-respect."

From R. L. S. to E. V. Lucas

"Nineteen Modern Essays" by various writers, with an introduction by W. A. J. Archbold; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 231 pages; \$1.75.

Reviewed by William Arthur Deacon.

GREAT variety is exhibited by the nineteen papers in this volume. They will, by turn, entertain, amuse and instruct. The book is good. No criticism could or would be offered had not Mr. Archbold attempted in his Introduction to justify his inclusions by an essay on the essay which, in my opinion, lacks the acumen displayed by Orlo Williams, whose little treatise properly insists that the essay must not be primarily informative—that is, be a treatise—but rather a *jeu d'esprit*.

Lord Acton's "Heralds of the Revolution" is not in the true tradition of the English essay in the same sense in which G. M. Trevelyan's "If Napoleon Had Won Waterloo" is. The latter is a great piece of imaginative writing, serious in tone but playful in intent, as Napoleon lost. Even H. G. Wells' lugubrious "Probable Future of Mankind" has more claim to the title essay than Acton's facts.

Leaving the historical for the literary studies, the same division is apparent. Robert Louis Stevenson's graceful meanderings of mind called "Books That Have Influenced Me" is far more truly an essay than Richard Garnett's closely reasoned critique of Emerson, sound as that is, or even the more original and illuminating study of William Morris by W. B. Yeats, or Mr. Chesterton's utterances on Tolstoy. Sir Edmund Gosse's memoir and critical estimate of Andrew Lang is at once literary history of the finest kind, and, because of its purposed failure to be exhaustive, is also an essay, the more precious because of the rarity with which literary historians achieve the ideal balance between lightness of touch, intimacy of portraiture and precision of fact. This model is so happy in conception and execution



PETER McARTHUR'S HOME
From "Around Home" (Musson). Drawn by Charles W. Jefferys.

given privilege, and did more than any man to foster the complacent doctrine that an Englishman was worth at least ten foreigners. He had an imperturbable confidence in the British system and his country's fortunes, and a contrary view was almost treasonable.

This is the man that Philip Guedalla paints. Brilliant as the portrait is, however, it is not without defects. The early years of "Pam's" life are recorded in such a manner as to submerge the subject in a teeming procession of events. The author tries to tell too much, largely due to his year by year method. And the words "faintly" and "slightly" are employed with faintly monotonous repetition. It is not until the later years that Palmerston takes on the sharp outlines of an historic figure. Then he



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BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT ON APPROVAL

that one would rejoice in its widened circulation in this symposium even had it failed to conform to the true standard of the essay.

"Talking at Large" by John Galsworthy and "Patriotism" by Dean Inge (whom we have always with us) are speeches, and while Mr. Galsworthy's makes inspiring reading, neither is properly included. Similarly, Mr. Alington's two sketches are in the nature of fantastic stories.

That leaves us with Belloc, Beerbohm, Bennett and Lucas, all of whom are properly represented. Belloc's two pieces are gaseous, weightless, vague. Arnold Bennett's "Middle Class" is a sample of the paradoxical charm of being rude engagingly—a gem of hate. Beerbohm's "Laughter" is the modern English essay at its best; and Mr. Lucas is unquestionably the representative English essayist of the early twentieth century: happily, one of the two selections from his work is "The Philosopher That Failed", a concoction of whimsical humor, not untouched by pathos, that will certainly live independently of Boswell's "Johnson", on which it is based.

Half of a Great Novel

"The Thibaults" by Roger Martin Du Gard; translated by Madeleine Boyd; McLean & Smithers, Toronto; 631 pages; 2 vols; boxed; \$5.

Reviewed by Madeleine de Soys.

IN THIS sex-ridden age it is often a difficult matter to differentiate fairly between what is merely crude and offensive to good taste and what is genuinely justifiable on grounds of fidelity to the concepts of art and realism. It is in the second category that critics will finally place this monumental novel by a new French writer, whose work quite obviously bears the stamp of genius. "The Thibaults" when completed is to comprise ten volumes but so far only four have appeared, under the English titles, "The Gray Note-Book"; "The Penitentiary" and "The Springtime of Life",—the last in two parts. Du Gard's style has undoubtedly been influenced by his two great predecessors, Proust and Romain Rolland. It is thoroughly Proustian in its preoccupation with reactions and its passion for probing the nethermost depths of the human heart, but it is totally unhampered by the weight of Proust's prolixity and is as clear-cut, simple and impelling as is the prose of "Jean Christophe". Granted certain situations may shock the conventionally-minded reader who is rendered uncomfortable by the Gallic habit of dissecting ideas "in the raw", yet Du Gard's reputation as a stylist and psychologist has not been gained through any puerile pandering to salacious tastes. One is inclined to agree, after due reflection, with a very eminent French critic who concludes that "The Thibaults" represents an

accurate picture of an entire society and constitutes a portrait of contemporary life in Paris which may be viewed as typical in generations to come.

The author has chosen to portray middle class family life in the suburbs of Paris, and for his purpose takes two families of widely different traditions for the sake of contrast,—the Catholic Thibaults and the Protestant Fontanins. Oscar Thibault, a wealthy Bourgeois widower, has a penchant for public benefaction and has founded a penitentiary. Jérôme Fontanin, head of the second family, is a fascinating but unmoral rake. Both men have children who attend the same school yet are forbidden social intercourse on religious grounds by the fanatical head of the Thibaults.



ROGER MARTIN DU GARD

baults. The first volume describes the early childhood of these children and their escapades.

In the second volume the author's skill as a literary craftsman becomes definitely apparent. His description of young Thibault's incarceration in the model penitentiary is one of the most unforgettable episodes in modern fiction. In "The Springtime of Life" he shifts his story abruptly back to Paris and concentrates on the two brothers, Antoine and Jacques Thibault in their several activities. Antoine is a rising physician while Jacques, nine years his junior, is at college. The former is speedily caught in the toils of a fascinating woman of the underworld who is depicted with consummate skill. She is at once sensuous, enigmatic, brutal, appealing, tender, and her fascination is entirely convincing and comprehensible. Hers is the sinuous beauty and the subtlety of the serpent with all its proverbial guile. Side by side, adroitly interpolated, runs the story of the Fontanin family. Jenny Fontanin's growing attachment for young Jacques is suggested, while the incorrigible Jérôme flits across the pages in search of fresh amorous adventures. Madame Fontanin alone maintains her dignity and repose amid all this exhibition of human frailty.

It is impossible to sketch the plot because it has only begun in these four volumes. In any case it is rather the cumulative effect of the author's penetrating insight into the motives and acts of his characters that makes the novel a masterpiece and as such a triumph of the novelist's art. The English is technically adequate, though a trifle ponderous at times and lacks the assurance that one associates with the work of such translators as Richard Aldington or Scott Moncrieff.

Luther Burbank's Autobiography

BURBANK'S autobiographical book, on which he was at work when he died will be published this month under the title, "The Harvest of the Years".



LISBON
From "The Spanish Journey" by Julius Meier-Graeffe.

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By Col. T. E. Lawrence



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By Julius Meier-Graeffe

It is impossible to classify this book. It is not a travel narrative; neither is it made up of essays on the art treasures of the old Spanish cities. The charm of the diary is in every page, and so also, is the assured frankness and considered opinion of the renowned art critics.

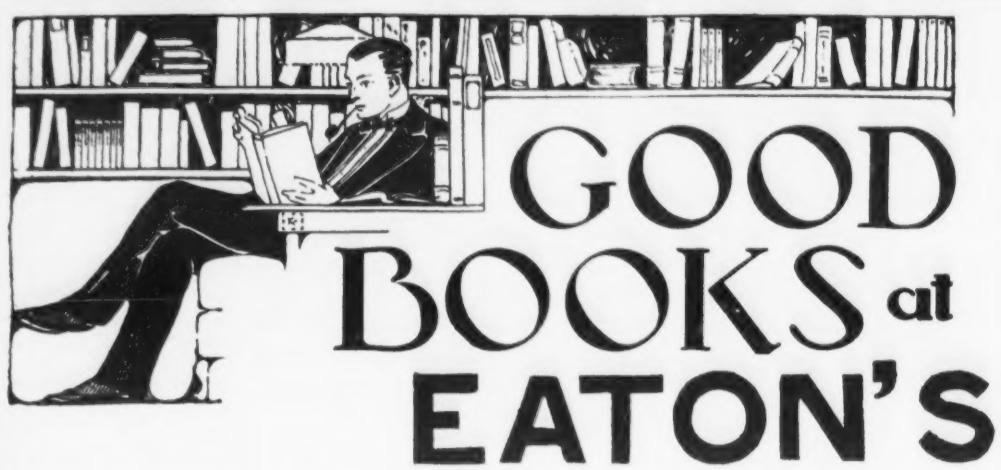
Mr. Meier-Graeffe went to Spain to worship at the shrine of Velasquez and he discovered El Greco. So he has contrasted the two great artists as he came to know them in their work. Equally as interesting as his art criticisms are his vivid accounts of his travels through Spain, Portugal and Catalonia.

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The Children's Book Section

Is worthy of special mention—Mothers in doubt as to suitability of certain literature will enjoy chatting with some one who knows what's good for young minds—Suggestions are freely given—Here are a few:
 Our Empire Story, By H. E. Marshall, \$2.75.
 Prince Rama and Other Indian Tales, By Dorothy H. Kilpatrick, 85c.
 Smoky, By Will James, \$2.50.
 Emily Climbs, By L. M. Montgomery, \$1.00.

THE BOOK DEPARTMENT
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A Poetic Heritage
 "Along the Ottawa" by Lloyd Roberts; Dent, Toronto; 92 pages; \$1.50.
 Reviewed by B. K. Sandwell.

MR. LLOYD ROBERTS is the youngest of a notable poetic Clan. As such he is the inheritor of a poetic Instrument which was first sounded soon after Confederation, and which has delighted Canadians by the effective way in which it evokes the emotions appropriate to certain typical Eastern Canadian landscapes. The Carman-Robertsian verse dealt usually with a scenery of long level stretches of mist hung in hushed air over unripped water, trees stilled to breathlessness on far islands, and the plaintive cry of a bird to suggest distances beyond reach of sight. Frogs, loons and herons did yeoman service in it, and so did canoe-paddles and autumn foliage; for these things had not been done to death by the preceding nature-romantics of England, and were fresh and shining. It was sensuous rather than philosophic, and it was just what was needed by a young nation whose attachment to the soil was only beginning to express itself. Its note is restfulness, horizontal, a dim sleepy longing for the past.

But Mr. Lloyd Roberts is young and modern, and is not contented with evoking horizontality and sleepy longings. The thing that worries us about this book is that he does not seem to have worked out either a philosophy for dealing with the new problems which interest him, or a new technique for their treatment in verse. And the old Carman-Robertsian technique surely will not do. The first poem in "Along the Ottawa" is a striking example. It starts out to be simply and limpidly horizontal, manner of 1875 ("Here is the quiet talk of tender leaves"), and is very successful with its "pleading snipe"



LLOYD ROBERTS

Prince of Wales, or the sufferings of the Armenians. If there were, it would have lit his verse to a much clearer flame than we find in any of these political-economic poems.

When he sticks to the old subject-matter, he can do exquisite work, and can on occasion develop the old technique along new and very successful lines. "Shadows," "Trees," "Green Roofs," "White Roofs," "November" and "Sweet Clover" are good nature stuff in the 1875 tradition. "Wind" is far more than this; it is a brilliantly successful tour de force of imitative sound, achieving the sense of human desolation, of the hostility of natural forces, without ever sacrificing verbal beauty. Here is something that Mr. Roberts has felt and felt passionately, and not as one of the scribes. Two or three of the moralising poems have a strikingly good idea behind them, such as "Other Little Ships," which develops the allegory that the Lake of Gennesaret was stilled not only for the vessel in which the Disciples were afloat but for all the other craft upon it. "A Singing Tree" is also clever.

We wish Mr. Roberts had not included "Come Quietly Britain"; it makes us envisage him as a sort of international policeman.

THREE WOMEN, ONE COINCIDENCE
 "Galahad" by John Erskine; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; 340 pages; \$2.50.

Reviewed by Madge Macbeth.

JOHN ERSKINE has established himself beyond question in the front rank of contemporary novelists. Furthermore, he has established a *genre* in fiction. The latter is more difficult than the former and justifies the use of the word "genius" when ordinarily "ability" would serve.

Although "Galahad" suffers slightly by comparison with "The Private Life of Helen of Troy," it is still a conspicuously distinctive contribution to literature. As in his previous work, Erskine has given us a familiar classic cunningly reincarnated in the present day. He reports events that happened to people like ourselves—or only a little better!—before poets lifted facts out of their origin and made of them myths and legends.

When Lancelot first meets Elaine, King Pelles' daughter, he is already an ardent (and a successful) claimant for the favors of King Arthur's lady. Elaine is an attractive girl of clear-cut ideas, who, according to her father, spends too much time in thinking. "I've heard you rather overdid it," observes Lancelot, learning that she hasn't slept, "but I'd no idea you did it at night." With commendable restraint he repels her advances, warning her that she need not hope to win his love. Naturally, no woman of beauty and spirit would accept this attitude as final, and Elaine prepares a trap that has been used effectively upon more than one reluctant lover. In brief, she plans to make Lancelot the father of her child.

How failure rewarded her success, how Arthur, fully aware of irregularities in his household, tried to make an honest man of Lancelot by marrying him to Elaine, and how at last Galahad



JOHN ERSKINE

in the water-grasses and "sun-warmed wind" clinging round the eaves. But there has been a war since 1875, and Mr. Roberts has excellent views on the brotherhood of man, and optimistic views on the possibility of putting an end to war; so the "place of peace" of this poem suddenly becomes the altar of a "prayer invincible . . . that stills the roaring mobs of furious men . . . and bids wars cease," and the charming landscape gives place to a string of abstract phrases, and the poet's delight in what he has seen and loved in nature gives place to the propagandist's pride of opinion, and our pleasure is marred. For Mr. Roberts does not make us believe that there is any heat of poetic passion underneath his views on the ending of war, or the claims of the Glace Bay strikers, or the Galahad qualities of the

came under the inspirational influence of Guinevere is told with vigor, witchery and wit. "She says she feels as though I were her own son," Galahad naively reports the Queen to his mother. "It isn't safe to ask more than that of any woman," remarks Elaine.

We read of palfreys and jousting, but visualize roadsters and the races; and when finally, the Lily Maid of Astolat approaches Lancelot with proposals that Freud himself might have inspired, the pinnacle of satiric brilliance is achieved.

Tennyson's creations leap from their misty mediaevalism and become characters we understand. Submitting to "Literary Discipline" yet they move frankly and freely, providing for us not only a work of art, but the reflection of a living age.

A GRANDE DAME OF THE VICTORIAN PERIOD

"Lady John Russell: a Memoir with Selections from her Diaries and Correspondence," edited by Desmond MacCarthy and Agatha Russell; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 325 pages with three illustrations; \$4.

Reviewed by W. T. Allison.

THIS memoir of the wife of Lord John Russell was first published in 1910. It speaks well for its appeal to the general public that it now appears in a fourth edition, but it is dignified rather than brilliant, and at times so ponderous as to be dull. Most of the time Lady Russell is hidden in the shadows, while England's foreign policy or a cabinet crisis occupies the centre of the stage. For the editors have padded the book by injecting copious information regarding the distinguished political career of Lord John Russell. In fact the volume might have been entitled "Lord and Lady John Russell." It would, of course, be impossible to ignore the leading events in the career of the husband, but the mass of political detail introduced into this narrative tends to diminish the importance of the heroine. In the days of Queen Victoria wives were resigned to the role of subordination to their husbands and in this respect Lady John's Memoir is true to the spirit of the age of which it treats.

And yet I fancy that male readers of this ample book, and perhaps some women readers, will find Mr. Desmond MacCarthy's political chapter much more interesting than Agatha Russell's contributions regarding her mother's family history, her wooing by the widower, Lord John, and her trials and tribulations in bringing up a large family. The present writer found much relief in escaping from the prosy domestic side of the book, even when he was taken in hand by doughty Desmond and inundated in discussions of free trade, the eastern question and the struggle between Italy and Austria. In fairness to Lady John and to the editors, it must be said, however, that her letters are sandwiched in everywhere, even in the political chapters.

If we were to take out of the present volume the letters that Lord and Lady John Russell sent to each other and to their relatives, and Mr. Desmond MacCarthy's liberal injections of political history, this grave and imposing volume would be the mere shell of its former self. To be sure there is much intimate interpretation of current events to be found in these letters, but

it must be confessed that most of them are very diffuse and even tiresome. Letter-writing was really a vice in the days of Queen Victoria and Her Majesty labored more abundantly even than Lady John. It might be said in passing that there are two or three letters from the Queen to Lady John printed in this volume. Lady John was persona grata at Windsor; the Queen thought so much of the Russells that she gave them Pembroke Lodge at Richmond. In conclusion it might be said that this volume is a revelation of the happy, hard-working, conventional life of a grande dame of the Victorian era.

SAGAS OF THE SEA
"The Brotherhood of the Sea" by E. K. Chatterton; Longmans, Toronto; 339 pages; Illustrated; \$3.50.

Reviewed by Ada Stuart Richards.

MANY thrilling yarns have been written of the sea and of sailors, but this book has an added charm in that all its stories are true. The author has written from first-hand knowledge, personal conversations, private diaries, and other sources of information. The major part of the book deals with the exploits of the smaller craft of the British Navy during the Great War—the destroyers,



LADY
JOHN
RUSSELL

coastal motor boats, submarines, trawlers and "other good little boats."

According to the author, some of the events in which these vessels figured were so unusual that no novelist would dare to employ them. There are exciting stories of the Battle of Jutland and of the almost incredible heroism displayed by officers and men during the action. There are yarns of convoying liners through the danger zone and of chasing enemy submarines, of salvaging torpedoed ships and saving passengers and crews from watery graves, and of innumerable acts of individual bravery under nerve-racking conditions. Mr. Chatterton tells how the destroyer Sparrowhawk was accidentally rammed during an engagement by the destroyer Broke, making a nasty rent on her starboard side abreast the bridge. The collision was of such force that four of the Sparrowhawk's men were hurled bodily aboard the Broke. A little later the destroyer Contest crashed into the Sparrowhawk's stern, cutting off about five feet of her and jamming the rudder hard aport. The Sparrowhawk managed to free herself and proceeded minus stern, bow, mast, foremast funnel, charthouse and bridge, with but one torpedo left and one serviceable gun. Coming again in touch with the enemy, the remnant of the crew prepared to resume the battle. Fortunately the enemy did not engage, and after several other thrills the crew were taken aboard the Marksman. The Sparrowhawk, too disabled to be towed to port, was sunk with her colors flying.

Of the sailing ship days the story of the wrecking of the Wager and the adventures of her survivors lasting over six years reads like the best sea fiction, while that of the voyage of the East Indiaman Alcest has all the thrills incident to shipwreck, starvation and fights with Malay pirates.

Mr. Chatterton has written a most absorbing book; one that will be read with keen interest by sailors and



DRAWING BY ARTZYBASHEFF
For Ella Young's new book of Irish folk-tales "The Wonder Smith and his Son" (Longmans).

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FOOD FOR PARENTS

"Education and the Good Life" by Bertrand Russell; McLean and Smithers, Toronto; 319 pages; \$2.50.

Reviewed by John H. Creighton.

A DOUBLE interest lies in the writings of Mr. Bertrand Russell: that of coming into contact with a vigorous and brilliant mind that has pondered long and deeply the social and ethical problems of the world; and that of reading first-rate English prose. Whatever he has to say — and he has something to say on nearly everything from the atom to free-love — he can be counted upon to say in lively, expressive, and brilliantly clear English. No other writer of to-day outside the purely literary field has at his command as fine a style—and not many in it. Nor has any other writer of to-day, with the exception of Mr. Wyndham Lewis, the power of starting in a page as many chains of thought in his reader's mind. He is always pushing out into the unknown, looking for the meaning to life; and he is fired by a desire to find for the

discipline, punishment, duty to parents, and sex. He even inspires one to hope that his plea to have sex treated from the first as "natural, delightful and decent" may be heard. The chapter on fear is perhaps the only questionable part of the book—surely some modification is necessary here. And what is to happen if the child decides that he wishes a radically different shape to that decided upon by his parents? Mr. Russell should have something to say on this point.

All mothers and fathers with young children should read the book—though its interest is by no means confined to them—and those with older children, too, though many of them are perhaps now beyond hope of salvation.

JOURNEY'S END

"Joanna Godden Married and Other Stories" by Sheila Kaye-Smith; Musson, Toronto; 464 pages; \$2.

Reviewed by Austin Bothwell.

SHEILA KAYE-SMITH has yielded to the temptation to complete what needed no completion, the story of her greatest novel — "Joanna Godden." There Joanna was a masterful woman who had shown great capacity in the business of life, but, who had been the victim of her own strong nature where her feelings were her guide. When, at the conclusion, she was forced to give up Ansdoe, her beloved farm, to seek refuge with her old servant till her child was born, it was evident that she was not through with life. Yet we know her so well that no further details could affect our estimate of her. Thus is "Joanna Godden Married" in a sense, supererogatory. Yet the sequel has its own merits; it may be read for itself as the story of a woman who turns defeat into victory.

She suddenly saw it would be good to start again from now to walk in a land of growth and spring, to meet no more the past years that for so long had encumbered her—except now and then for a ghost upon the road or the faint note of a horn.

It is true that Jim Carpenter had to do a bold bit of persuading before she saw that to cling to the past was a mistake. She was very conventional for all her strength of mind. Jim Carpenter is the main reason why one would not wish the sequel unwritten. He is Joanna's equal—a man worthy of her. Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith has been kind to Joanna, and every one of that splendid woman's admirers must rejoice. Still the author has compromised. Her artistic conscience cannot be as serene as it was.

Of the other stories, two only rise above the level of mediocrity. One of them is great—"Mrs. Adis." It is very brief but all a life is in it, indeed all of three lives.

The mastery of this story lies in the fierce restraint that in a few pages makes three people to live—the weak Crouch, the good-natured Tom Adis, the self-controlled, honorable Mrs. Adis.

The other story, too, is of a woman, of her disillusionment, of a day that brings hope only to have it snuffed out. A "Workingman's Wife" has the same power to evoke the years that are past, to foreshadow those to come, as "Mrs. Adis."

One believes "Joanna Godden" is a novel not doomed to quick oblivion. "Joanna Godden Married and Other Stories" will trill in its wake—and be remembered for Jim Carpenter, Mrs. Adis and Sam Crookall in "A Working Man's Wife," three unusual characters



SHEILA KAYE-SMITH

world a way out of its muddles and, when he thinks he has found it, to make it known. His diagnoses are invariably sound, though his prescriptions are occasionally of doubtful practicability. He is held suspect by those who regard consistency as the cardinal virtue because he is both honest and courageous, which means that he changes his mind and admits it.

"Education and the Good Life" comes as no surprise, for Mr. Russell has had the germ of an educator working in him for many years. It is written for parents, by a parent. But it is much more than a practical book on education in early childhood: it is just such a full and many-sided book on education as one would expect from a parent who is also a philosopher, mathematician, sociologist, and ethical thinker. It should do a good deal to clear away decayed educational lumber—chiefly inherited from the Victorian period—though it is doubtful, despite its already remarkable sale, whether it will fall in the right places. Books of this sort have a bad habit of being read by those who need them least.

Mr. Russell's faith in the power of education to achieve its designed end—he submits as evidence for this faith the results obtained by the Jesuits, the Chinese literati, and the American public school—is the backbone of his book. No one can call him anything but optimist here. To him the newborn child is neither good nor bad, but neutral, and the educator's—or, in the first few years, the parent's—task is to mold consciously this neutral clay into the shape he wishes it to be. The shape is the important thing. The joint basis of Mr. Russell's ideal character is vitality, courage, sensitiveness, and intelligence. Science wielded by love is the instrument by which these qualities are to be made common in the world. There is a chapter on the important first year of the child's life; and others on fear, play and fancy, selfishness, truthfulness, punishment, importance of other children, affection and sympathy, sex education, and the nursery school. It is pleasant to see Mr. Russell blasting away some of the absurd old ideas on



BERTRAND RUSSELL

who seem to have their proper habitation in the marshland of Kent, which we know so well—as well as Wessex almost.

A MODERN PILGRIM'S PROGRESS
"The City of Perfection" by Thomas L. Masson; Century Company, New York; 406 pages; \$2.50.

"The Story of Jesus" by Benjamin W. Bacon; Century Company, New York; 326 pages; \$2.50.

"Can the Churches Unite?" a symposium; Century Company, New York; 230 pages; \$1.25.

Reviewed by Ezra Jones.

LENT is a time to read religious books, but by no means the only season when religious books are read. The New Testament is the most popular narrative the world has ever known. The Bible differs from all other best-sellers in that it remains by far the most widely bought book in the English language, year after year, without any let up. It may surprise some readers to learn that with all the vast literature from, and around, Christianity, new books of this class are sought out more readily than fiction. The serious problems of life make their compelling demands; man continues to be a seeker. The popularity of Will Durant's "Story of Philosophy" (now in its 137th thousand) illustrates one phase of this passion for spiritual guidance.

In August this year there is to be held at Lausanne, Switzerland, a "world conference," at which every shade of opinion in Christendom will be represented by the 500 delegates from 87 denominations. As a preliminary, the committee in charge has prepared the book, "Can the Churches Unite?" in which 18 men, selected for the probable diversity of their viewpoints, express their ideas as to possible reconciliations in dogmas and rituals that followers of the Nazarene ideal may reunite organically. Catholic and Protestant are given like hearings. Canada, whose present experiment in the United Church is being watched closely abroad, finds voice through the Rev. T. Albert Moore. The book is interesting in its diversity of thought, inspiring in its fundamental good will and tolerance.

"The Story of Jesus" is aptly termed by its publishers "Higher Criticism for Laymen." It consists of eight lectures delivered by its author, Dr. Bacon, at Mount Alison University in 1923, before the assembled ministers of the Maritime Provinces. The author is talking as a scholar, and tells his audience candidly what the early Fathers believed, and how their beliefs differ from those of the modern, enlightened Christian; and how and why misconceptions arose as to the nature of the original teachings. He does not flinch from shocking his listeners by being at variance with tradition; he points out what he believes to be the true Way of Life; and his language is not pedantic, but plain and simple. This is a book for every one, but especially clergymen and Sunday-school teachers.

The last book in the group I have been asked to review is the most remarkable of them, and is nothing short of a modern "Pilgrim's Progress." Its author was once editor of "Life," and writes out of the ripeness of study and experience. It differs from Bunyan in being a plain, straight discourse, without allegorical touches. The plain man of to-day is speaking — trying with all that is in him to set down the essentials of spiritual experience, not



WINTER IN MANITOBA
From "The Turn of the Year" by Frederick Philip Grove.

afraid of taking from any creed the thought he needs, not afraid of confessing his debt to Christian Science and the so-called "heathen" religions, not afraid of calling God, God, and trying to distinguish between fear, which hampers and even wrecks so many lives, and that normal craving for a richer life, which is the essence of religion. His self-assigned task is colossal. He wrestles with it nobly. His book is valuable, not because it settles anything, but because it opens many new avenues of thought to the reader; and, perhaps, as containing the honest opinions of an intelligent layman, it may prove the most valuable, as it is probably the most original, contribution of the season to the literature of religion.

SIR PHILIP'S LATEST READING OF THE SOCIAL THERMOMETER
"Young Anarchy" by Philip Gibbs; Doran, Toronto; 309 pages; \$2. Reviewed by D. M. LeBourdais

THIS is supposed to be a study of post-war youth. Youth, to Sir Philip Gibbs, is the offspring of that upper middle-class section of the British people that constitutes the ruling class. The author starts out with the assumption that post-war youth is an entirely different species of the *genus homo* from its elder brother who died so unselfishly and so idealistically a few years ago in attempting to save the world. But in the end Sir Philip's "official spokesman" is forced to admit that the world has not changed very much after all. Just as the great war proved to him that all Englishmen were heroes—even the working classes—so does the general strike of last year, a journalistic account of which fills the concluding chapters, demonstrate that still the heart of Old England is sound.

The story is told in the first person by a bachelor novelist, related by ties of blood or marriage to all the principal characters. There is the intolerant, reactionary bishop who is always prophesying dire ruin for the nation and suspecting a Bolshevik under every bush. Naturally, his son stands for Parliament as a Labor candidate and his daughter writes a naughty novel that becomes a best seller. Then there is the Southlands family. Southlands made his money in the engineering trade and gained a peerage as a reward for contributions to the Tory war chest. His son and daughter do not sympathize with Labor nor write books, but they have more



money than is good for them, and, as may be expected, take advantage of the chance to step on the gas and keep step with the other "glad young things" where bright lights burn and jazz bands blare. And of course there is the wealthy maiden lady who proceeds from one fad or ism to another, much to the disgust of her brother, the bishop. The elements of romance are in this book; but the romance does not emerge. The characters are too obviously the loud speakers of the journalist whose opinions they broadcast. As a journalist, Sir Philip Gibbs is interesting, though superficial; as a novelist, he is superficial—and dull.

AN UNWITHERING VINE
"Tomorrow Morning" by Anne Parrish; Musson, Toronto; 305 pages; \$2. Reviewed by A. E. Wilson.

HOW Anne Parrish understands women! When she wrote "The Perennial Bachelor" her insight into them seemed almost terrible—but since I have read "Tomorrow Morning," I think that she must have intuitively cross-referenced every type and mood of them since time began. The vine on which the story grows is really the life of its first character—Kate Starr, the genteel art student of the '90's whose study of onions and a copper saucepan epitomize art school triumph. On the heels of such expression, her marriage to Joe Green, the optimist and dreamer of dreams, throws her into a sort of misty flutter of domesticity and small town activity which crystallizes at last into the hum-drum business of a life-time. Her husband's improvidence had disturbed her before his early death, yet her utterly feminine and sharp intensity of love for him and their little boy, give her

an emotional reality that persists the years through. The little "studio" which he fondly equipped for her, serves every purpose from the first but that of studio. Always some need for it else and never time to paint; always the garden, sewing, meals—but always too, the half-flurried but somewhat comforting hope of "sometime soon."

But how can the mere outline of it all tell of the piercing and heart-breaking humor—the characterizations of individuals so upsettingly perfect—the outcome of life itself as it grows on the slender indomitable trunk of that woman's entity? Aunt Sarah, who finally occupied "the studio" as boarder and had a way of usurping the bathroom for a little solitude; Carrie, her brow-beaten and heart-yearning companion; Opal Mendoza, child peril of the neighborhood; Hartley Harrison, king of bromides and church work-organizer; magnificent: Joey, whose love and marriage are a swift poignancy and anguish; Evelyn, his lovely, piteously restless wife—and

after it all, still the dream of tomorrow morning.

Like "The Perennial Bachelor" it is an agonizing book in many ways, yet of all the books I have read this year, it is the one I should say I would rather have seen no other than have missed.

SPYING ON THOUGHT

"The Inner Number" by F. Chenehall Williams; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 274 pages; \$2.00.

Reviewed by Leslie McFarlane.

FANTASTIC inventions, in fiction as in life, demand careful handling. An author who spins a yarn revolving about some strange device that gives its possessor powers beyond the reach of other mortals must be a genius if he is to attain sustained conviction; if he is content, however, simply to tell a tale that will interest his readers for the moment he is assured of a ready audience, for there is scarcely anyone who has not dallied with the pleasant thought of owning Aladdin's lamp.

(Continued on page 18)



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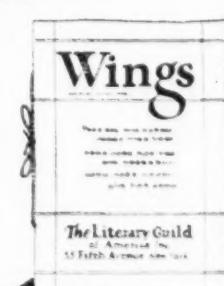
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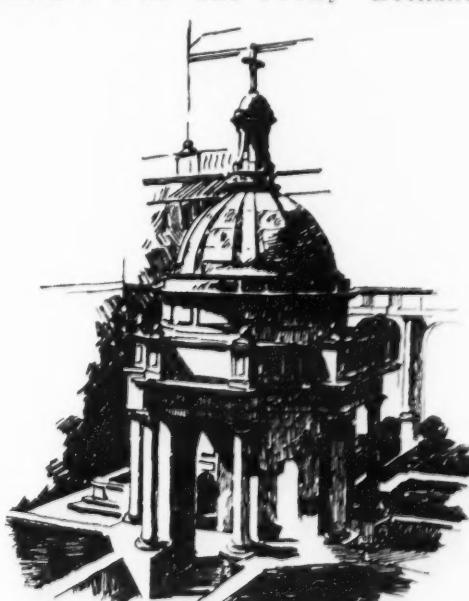
By Sheila Band.

IF THE other eleven months are going to be as jolly as January, then 1927 will be the best year yet! First I made a discovery. Or rather I received a new book which led to a discovery. But let me begin at the beginning. Six months ago I was travelling from Dundee to London and fell into converse with a most vivacious mind. The owner of the mind discussed with equal enthusiasm the poetry of Basilles Abercrombie and the breeding of lop-eared rabbits. Five months later, Kegan Paul, publishers, sent me "Leaves From a Northern University" by "A. F." It is a book of essays that will appeal to those interested in Canada's Western Universities. Of this I feel certain. From internal evidence, as exponents of the Higher Criticism say, I discovered that "A. F." was Professor Barker, Dean of the Faculty of Textiles of Leeds University, and the man with whom I had dined on the train. I wrote and accused him of this! He admitted the accusation and accepted an invitation to dine and finish our discussion on poetry, poultry, and Peru. Professor Barker by the way knows Eastern Canada and is probably well known to some of the Eastern University men.

A week later, I thoroughly enjoyed listening to W. B. Maxwell hold forth on the Authors' Association, the wickedness of publishers and the plight of the author who has failed to join this Association. This distinguished novelist is a man of great charm and a most delightful speaker. I had often seen him riding in the Row but this was the first time I had the chance to talk to him. No wonder he can afford to wear braid on his suit for he is at present drawing a royalty of one farthing a copy on one of his reprinted novels. This farthing he shares with his publisher!

John Drinkwater doesn't wear braided suits, at least not when he is reading his own poetry. I dared a real London Fog rather than forego the experience of meeting this famous playwright and poet. Moreover I was most desirous of seeing him because, as you doubtless know, he was the unconscious cause of Shaw writing *Saint Joan*. I heard Shaw say so with my own ears, and saw the twinkle in his startling blue eyes when he threw this bomb across a dinner table "Oh I wrote *Saint Joan* to save her from Drinkwater." Well, I must confess, Drinkwater is a fascinating looking creature who might tempt even a saint! He was dressed in an unpoetical tweed suit and looked like an advertisement for Arrow Collars. He has a most effective voice, and when he read about twenty of his own poems, half of them unpublished ones, I felt quite drunk with pleasure. I hope he will soon publish a volume containing an exquisite Persephone lyric. As he read this poem, one could smell the lilacs and see Golden Laburnums and hear the spring rain putting out the candles on the chestnut trees.

The fog had dispersed when I emerged from The Poetry Bookshop.



ESCORIAL

From "The Spanish Journey" by Julius Meier-Graeffe.

and with Drinkwater's deep tones ringing in my ears returned to our sky-high flat. To my surprise and pleasure I found Ethel Mannin poking among my books. After having read "Hunger of The Sea" and "Sounding Brass," it gives one a shock to see this young pale-faced girl with wide gray Celtic eyes and unbraided hair. She doesn't look more than twenty-four and isn't more than twenty-six. Now her third novel is at the printers. "The Pilgrim" is its title and the hero is Dutch! In this novel, she rides her hobby, I believe, modern art. She will not be in London to celebrate the debut of this third child, for she has gone for a sea trip with Mr. Fortescue. He is her husband and Sir Charles Higham's advertising manager. No wonder "Sounding Brass" was so realistic.

January 1927 will be for ever memorable. For I met Radclyffe Hall; I heard her speak on the genesis of "Adam's Breed," one of the truly great novels of the last decade. Moreover I dined with her. Such a jolly evening. There were eight of us, and to honor Radclyffe Hall the menus were compiled of dishes mentioned in her book with appropriate quotations from "Adam's Breed." Each guest had a menu which had been illustrated by Winifred Brough, a well-known artist. Lady Una Troubridge, who designed the cover for the novel, is a



GUY MORTON

sculptor, a bibliophile and a most brilliant conversationalist, was of the party. Let me try to give a sketch of Radclyffe Hall's unique and most attractive appearance. Her fair hair is cut very short and brushed severely back—Eton crop. Her costume consisted of a black velvet jacket, cut like a man's smoking jacket, a white pleated shirt, a stiff white collar, black satin stock embellished with a stunning emerald pin. A short narrow tailored skirt. Sounds mannish, doesn't it? And yet the curious thing is that her personality is distinctly feminine. Frankly I confess I was in that state which, applied to a flapper, would be called hero-worship. During the three hours that we sat and talked I felt the force of her brilliant mind, of a personality that had great reserves, of a woman with deep sympathies, a richly endowed creature who had the strength to wear exactly the clothes that suited her best. Had I been twenty years younger I would have said "Oh darling Miss Radclyffe Hall, I just adore you!"

At the London Writers' Circle the other night, we were patting ourselves on the back for the success achieved lately by several of our members. There's our much-liked president, Owen Rutter, with a second novel to his name and fame. "Chanda" it is called, and as it deals with opium and the smuggling of it, and the revenue derived from it by the British Government, it is much talked of at present, now that affairs in China have brought opium into the limelight again.

Muriel Blankensee, another member, has joined the ranks of novelists with "Chrysalis," a misty, tender, artistic vignette of a few years in the life of a typist. She told me that her second novel is practically finished, but so shy is this young writer it is difficult to get her to divulge any of her secrets. Nor will she address the Writers' Circle, although I am sure she has much she could impart. Her first novel proves her an artist who possesses fine imaginative qualities.

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Reviewed by John Grahams

W. S. MCKEEAN has always a sunny
view of the future of America. Today
this sunny optimism is the basis of his
plan for the future. Considering these
two books along with the conditions in
the stock market, one is led to the conclusion
of the S. S. W. W. of our
team economists. In certain directions
a marked increase in prosperity will
occur, but the state has had a real
downturn. The S. S. W. W. will not
dominate the world. Standard Maturity
will be expanding in two and
tripling itself in independent fashion
in the direction of Wall Street. The
two books, *The Cure of the Blues* and *How
to Cure the Blues*, will not bring
these results immediately, but that
cannot be denied.

SOY CHILI, who is described as a
somewhat portly man with a slightly
mild-mannered and courageous in his
opinion of Wall Street, illustrates in
telling this to Jim Dunn, that when
he built the Empire in the States
during the depression, Soy informs
Jim that he is indeed in the process
of doing it the most extravagant
he is allowed. "The New Empire" this
night is due for a visit to a pillar
of the Chinese White, ruling along a
mountain path he is sure and full
of life. From his soft, afterwards a
woman, callings come wild screaming
but still it is not bad. Jim Dunn
says that the ruler is a man, but Soy
believes that the unknown master has
enriched the master. So, the shadow
of this master rules in Wall Street,
while scores and dozens, including
the last-healed Dr. Lorne Soper,
work to implement it. It is the nature
of the crime that a certified communist
it would be easier to the writer
to say just how the communists are
discovered but the reader may be
assured that there is a sufficient
percentage before Wall Street is ultimately
founded with sufficient Soy learns many
lessons in the mountaineer's school and
finally has revealed to him that it
is sacrifice of his deepest wish lies the
vast of darkness. This shadow of
the unknown ruler rules a romance of
the darkness.

CAEBEADS AND CROWS
"English Men and Manners in the Eighteenth Century" by A. S. Turville-Peck.
Oxford University Press, Toronto. 82 pages. Illustrated. \$1.00

Reviewed by Albee Grahams

IN RECENT years considerable interest
has been shown in periods of
history of England, of literature, of art,
of everything. Whether it is these
periods may be in preserving the parts
of the subject in proper relation to the
whole, they are not as tedious and
dull as the real grapes and plums of
learning. The food value may be liberal,
but what a loss of flavor.

In "English Men and Manners in the Eighteenth Century" Mr. Turville-Peck does not confine himself to the development of the phases of history
from the beginning according to the
fashion among the scholars, but sketches many phases of a brief
period. In fact he presents a cross-section of the century for our examination. Above the bedrock of political
history, the drama of the history of
religion, of manners of art, of crime
and punishment, of social welfare of
the army and the navy. True to



QUEEN CHARLOTTE AND HER PUG
From "English Men and Manners in the Eighteenth Century."

tradition in design will be lost, but
he does not stop there. Kings and
queens, battles and battles, poets
and men of literature are all in
hurry-curry and simplified, like an
adolescent, without enthusiasm and
enthusiasm. When the oil is added



gradually more of the flavor of the
literature of the day we have lost the
tribute paid to the journalists, the
writers, the artists and the musicians.
Among the artists the author includes
landscape painters, the founders of
the great masters, and the landscape
painters Chippendale, Rennie and
Snowdon.

The author includes a large number
of illustrations sections. We learn
that Reynolds was dead, that John
Wade believed in whitewash, that
Smyth was extremely conceited, that
Sir Joshua Reynolds drank nothing stronger
than tea water. These sketches are
necessarily very much condensed,
and unfortunately such condensation
usually involves the substitution of
dogmatic statement for anecdote and
example. The author tells us about
Whitelock and "his eloquence was
probably the greatest of the century."
An impression is given of all classes and
types, even so sophisticates as auditors
like George Chesterfield. His account
would be more vivid had he related the
story of what this connoisseur is
supposed to have said when
Whitelock was telling about a fine
hall, deserted by his dog, wandering
alone near a dangerous precipice, that
Chesterfield, no matter in proximity
and circumstance could, so far forgotten
as to exclaim, "Good God
He's gone!"

The illustrations have been well
chosen to enliven the text. They
include reproductions of newspaper
cuttings and advertisements of elaborate
and vulgar broadsides, a crude and
coarse humor comes in portraits and
engravings of subjects of admittance
to theaters and concerts in bad clothes
and the pages of a what passes a
very complete and vivid picture of the
manners and the spirit of the century.

WOLFE JOHN FAMILY TREE
"One of the Apes. The Family Tree
of Mr. Smith" by W. C. MacKinnon. Mc-
Gillivray & Stewart, Toronto. 300 pages.
\$1.00

Reviewed by Wellington Jeffers

HAMILTON SMITH, a pipe-chewing,
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Mr. Ed. W. L. MacKenzie King, Lord
Minto, Lord Bernard Shaw, President
Curtis Conlogue, ex-Mayor Thomas A.
Church, Hon. W. E. Fawcett, George
Turing and Jack Thompson. Each one
of us has unbeknown thought deeply
in recesses of memory searching
back into the dim recesses of pre-
historic times. Millions upon millions
of forefathers and foremothers who
managed to survive the tumults and
perils of their times long enough to
beget offspring, but in such one of us,
and our ability to cope with modern
conditions has an excellent foundation
in the experiences gained by constant
stress and struggle through arduous
lives.

It is therefore not strange that many
a mind has toyed with the idea
of trying to reconstruct the lives of
some of these intemperate ancestors
so that we moderns can relive簪
sociably and comfortably the stirring



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times which went to our shaping. In 1900 a poem entitled, "A Billion Years Ago," was very popular and it is often quoted even at this day. It traced the passage of two twin souls through existence after existence from the time when "you were a tadpole and I was a fish and skinned with many a caudal flip through the depths of the Cambrian fen" until "now tonight, in the mellow light, we meet at Delmonico's."

Mr. McKechnie's approach is different. He does not link the present with the past by supposing a soul living many lives, but having selected Hamilton Smith as an entirely ordinary modern he works back through generation after generation of Smith's ancestors, choosing one here and there as a peg whereon to hang a living picture of how men lived and what they thought. Poor Hamilton Smith's life looks quite drab alongside the recorded lives of his male ancestors and the reader is taken back quite close to the "missing link" stage before he is allowed to feel that in enterprise and wit and spirit the modern Smith shows an advance.

Mr. McKechnie sticks strictly to male progenitors in tracing the line of descent. The first step back from Hamilton Smith's Babbitt-like existence is to 1801, to Wat the Wagoner, the paternal grandfather of Hamilton Smith's paternal grandfather. Wat well illustrated in his duty as driver of a good coach how Smith's ancestors changed from country to town dwellers; but one cannot escape the thought

that there must have been at that time preparing for Hamilton Smith's meagre existence (and that of others) sixteen great great grandparents. It might be quite possible to reconstruct their lives imaginatively, but think of the task which would have confronted Mr. McKechnie at his next date in 1881 during the Revolt of the Peasants. Then, if one does not allow (as he should) for the marriages of cousins of all degrees there would be living 1,018,576 ancestors of Hamilton Smith, enough to populate Toronto and Hamilton. These all contributed to Hamilton Smith just as much as did Hubert the Smith. This no doubt shows the fallacy of tracing descent only through males but it also shows that for Mr. McKechnie's purpose nothing else could have been done. And all these things considered, he has done it most pleasantly and plausibly.

The book bears evidence that the author has enjoyed his task to the full. And there will be considerable entertainment for any reader who can stand the idea that Hamilton Smith is just an unpleasant substitute for himself and that just such lives as those described have been lived by their own forebears. Let him be warned that the tale will include progenitors whose table manners "were none"; who were not above killing a tender babe if they were hungry and the mother not too obstreperous; who survived by fleeing as much as by pursuing; who once flitted through forest trees high in air; who before that lived in pools; and who earlier still were worms, and preceding that creatures that were mouth, stomach and skin all in one. The tale will include the ice age, the sinking of Atlantis, the early use of fire, the transition from hunting to agriculture, and there will be love and mating at every stage. And it all ends in Hamilton Smith—a thought which would be decidedly unpleasant if we did not also recollect that the trail also ends for the time being in you and me. And there is the further hope held out to us by the author that Hamilton Smith's descendants will justify Hamilton Smith's ancestors even if he himself doesn't.

BEGGARS

"The Adventures of Johnny Walker, Tramp" by W. H. Davies; Nelson, Toronto; 256 pages; \$2.25.

Reviewed by F. P. Grove.

CONSISTING of loosely-strung reminiscences of a life "on the road," to some extent in America but mostly in England, this book reminds me of the same author's "Autobiography of a Super-Tramp." Nobody who has not read the older book should let this one go by, if for no other reason than because it is always bracing to have a glance at a strange world which is dovetailed into the workaday world known to all.

W. H. Davies is the author of some 20 vols., mostly of verse. But before he became a writer—how that happened is told in the autobiography—he lived for a considerable number of years as a common tramp, mostly as a "downright" (a beggar who refuses to work at all), occasionally as a "stiff" (who will do odd jobs for pay or food). He knows that sort of life as perhaps no other man of letters living; and he has the gift of putting the manifold incidents of such an existence before the reader in a few, swift strokes, often with a half-pathetic humor; for, naturally, that sort of life, by its very contrast with our own, provokes our laughter at the same time that we stand aghast at its underlying causes.

This sort of thing may not be art—it is not—but it furnishes a human document which should give food for thought to our statesmen. If, in the treatment—which is sufficiently light to make the book available as a mere means of passing the time—anything is to be regretted, it is its occasional lapse into social satire. Mr. Davies would be well advised to content himself with presentation.

A sample of the style will illustrate the beggar's need of "keeping his wits about him."

I happened one day to see a lady and gentleman approaching and determined to accost them. As they drew near, I saw a crust of bread on the road, and that was my chance. Casting a hasty look behind me, as though I did not wish to be seen, I stooped, picked up the crust, and pretended to take a bite; and then I feigned to see them for the first

time, and hastily concealed the crust in my clothes. That little trick worked out well, for the lady gave me sixpence, and the gentleman gave me a shilling, and not one word passed between us.

This, I should say, is almost picaresque.

TARKINGTON AT HIS BEST

"The Plutocrat" by Booth Tarkington; Gundy, Toronto; 543 pages; \$2.

Reviewed by Evelyn S. Tufts.

IT IS inevitable that Mr. Lewis's "Babbitt" will be the standard of comparison whenever Mr. Tarkington's new and successful novel, "The Plutocrat," comes up for discussion. It is rumored in England that when America became uneasily aware that "Babbitt" was not so much a novel as a darkly designed satire, Mr. Lewis had to leave for Europe to escape lynching. But now comes Mr. Tarkington to show us that this business of holding up the mirror to America may, if craftily managed, be indulged in with perfect impunity, and even with the ultimate applause of the mirrored. He simply makes his Plutocrat so magnificent and commanding a figure, barbarian though he is, that he eventually compels respect for him even from those who naturally constitute his harshest critics. He even dares to call him "Tinker"; and as an extra handicap introduces "Mama" and "Babe." He provides him with an ocean liner and the colorful desert towns of North Africa for a back-drop; and the remarkable Mr. Tinker does the rest.

Mr. Laurence Ogle, the world-weary young play-wright of New York City, whose first trip abroad is ruined by enforced contact with this crude Midwesterner, gives us the natural reaction of sophisticated America to the Tinker type. It is one of pure horror. Viewpoints differ, however. Madame Momoro, the cosmopolitan French lady with the narcissified son Hyacinthe and the gold helmet with which, alas, nothing would rhyme, shrewdly defines the Old World attitude toward this phenomenon of wealth and generosity. Its sordidness dismays Mr. Ogle. "Money?" she demands scornfully. "What else have you to offer? As an American you are absurd. What do we respect any of you for, except for your money?"

But it is at the ruins of Carthage that one gets the most convincing impression of the essential greatness of this gigantic figure, an impression one feels, which the author is personally concerned in our accepting. "This man understood Timgrad," says the old archaeologist, "because he is a Roman himself. The love of power, of wealth, of bigness . . . the brag . . . that was Rome, as it is America. This is the new Roman!"

The analogy, it seems, is a happy one. (It helped "Babe" land a husband, for one thing.) The Romans, in their day, delighted in cults and fraternities, in parades and festivals. They were beautiful. Even St. Paul would have us know that his was "no mean city." They were the first Rotarians—splendid barbarians, in short, no doubt contributing abundantly to the gaiety of their more cultivated neighbors who nevertheless made obeisance to what they represented, namely political and financial power.

"The Plutocrat" is already a tremendous success. Its humor is irresistible. It is Mr. Tarkington at his best. The New York shops are featuring it as an immediate best-seller. It is a pleasure to recommend it as one of the most delightful and amusing books of the year.



W. H.
DAVIES

FABLES DEEP AND SHALLOW
"Cynical Tales" by Laurence Housman
Nelson, Toronto; 224 pages; \$1.75.
Reviewed by B. K. Sandwell

IT IS doubtless hard to find a title for a book of fables which is fairly certain to contain many little tales with all kinds of different purposes and meanings. But Mr. Housman's tales are not ironed; at least if there be any value in the distinctions in Mr. Fowler's recent "Dictionary of Modern English Usage," which very positively asserts that the motive of irony is "exclusiveness" and that its audience is "an inner circle." There is about as much exclusiveness in these tales as there is in Aesop and indeed the two sets of fables have much in common.

A fable is a tale usually somewhat far removed from the common external realities of life, and depending for its interest upon its power to suggest some deeper reality, frequently a philosophical truth. Its excellence obviously depends on the success with



BOOTH TARKINGTON

which it does this suggesting and the value of the suggested truth. A good fable is probably as near to being a product of pure intuition as any literary work can be, the concealed truth and the fable which conveys it come into the mind together. Hence no man can write any great number of excellent fables. Mr. George Ade used to write a fable a week but nobody would maintain that his suggested truths were of any profound importance. Mr. Housman here gives us thirty tales of which perhaps a dozen are of "fabulous" value, which is to say that they enshrine some gem of many-faceted truth concerning God, man, life and the universe — all very interesting subjects. The rest are shrines without gems, decidedly empty. The empty ones are at the back of the book, the fullest ones at the front, from which we conclude that Mr. Housman is under no illusions.

ASSORTED WARES

"SMARANDA" by Lord Thomson of Cardington; Nelson, Toronto; 288 pages \$2.25.
Reviewed by Miller Stewart

"SMARANDA" is described as a compilation in three parts. It purports to be the literary remains of General Y — an officer of the British army who "wrote a book in a hurry" and then died. The volume under discussion is represented as fragments from that book, extracts from Y's diary and selected notes and sketches. The compiler very shrewdly disarms the critic who would point out the incoherence of the resultant book by pointing out that defect in his preface. The scene of the book is Rumania and the Near East.

The first part, which is composed of extracts from Y's diary reveals Y as a very intelligent observer of the people and the movements of the Balkans. He is very outspoken in his trenchant criticism of British policy during the war and the Versailles treaty thereafter. If these extracts were written on the dates placed before them subsequent events have proved Y to be amazingly right in his opinions. Unfortunately for the future peace of the world he appears to have been a querulous Cassandra. A most sympathetic and understanding feeling for the people of the Balkan states marks his observations. A very vivid personality is introduced in Smaranda, a Rumanian noblewoman. Y loves the woman warmly but too wisely.

The second part is composed of seven short sketches, obviously the

literary exercises of a busy man. They reveal a firm sure touch, an excellent form and the same strength and unity which characterize the diary.

The third part is a short Balkan tragedy "A Tale of Western Thrace." This is a little gem. The characters are clear and well drawn, the tragedy is deep and poignant. In fact this reviewer feels that if this tale were expanded it would be a masterpiece.

The book as a whole is an astounding hodge-podge of political and strategic criticism, literary divertissement, sentiment, high tragedy and sound sense.

The former and type tales are excellent.

PEACE, PERFECT PEACE
"Peace and Efficiency in School Administration" by Norman Fergus Black, M.A. D. Pease Dent, Toronto; 216 pages \$2.50.
Reviewed by Frank Oliver Call

REPORTS of committees do not as a general rule make very interesting reading but "Peace and Efficiency in School Administration" is a notable exception to that rule. It deals with those problems which are familiar to trustee teacher and parent alike and suggests practical solutions for them. The exposition of the facts is always clear and the conclusions reasonable. Although this book was originally intended for the members of the High School Teachers Association of British Columbia it is a book that should be referred to in having any part in school affairs. This includes the Canadian taxpayer and the parent as well as those directly responsible for the conduct of school government. The chapters dealing with the duties of the State to the pupils and parents, the rights of the classroom teacher, and the tests and standards both for teachers and pupils are especially instructive. No less than three chapters are devoted to the thorny subjects of the appointment, privileges and duties of school boards and for this reason alone the work will be of value to all members of school boards as well as their electors. Each chapter is concluded by a series of recommendations making this report a valuable reference book. There are few chapters that will arouse controversy although Dr. Black seems to rely in theory at least to a great extent on intelligence tests for promotion and is inclined to build on the ever-shifting foundation of modern experimental psychology. His chapters on the promotion of children, the rating of teachers and the aims of education are cases in point. According to Dr. Black character-building is the chief end of all education. Care should be exercised however in making the educational process always "easy and pleasant" that characters may not be produced who expect all of life to be the same. Nevertheless these chapters arouse thought on questions that many laymen considered settled and give an added interest to a most interesting book — a book which is comprehensible to the general reader as well as to the expert.

SPRING ON THOUGHT

(Continued from page 8)

The episodic plot of "The Inner Number" is based on the discovery of a new element which has the property of reacting to human thought. How Professor Nicholas Seminov, a Russian scientist who has taken refuge in London after the war applies the element in perfection of an invention that acts in the nature of a radio receiving set attuning itself to human vibrations so delicately that it registers all the thoughts of anyone the operator wishes to reach constitutes the foundation of a story more entertaining than plausible. The idea has marked possibilities from the fictional standpoint but although the author builds up his premise skilfully he lets us see the wonderful invention in operation but twice once when it picks up the dark thoughts of a Bolshevik again when it spies on the musings of a criminal. In one case a war is averted in the other case an innocent man is acquitted. Both episodes are obvious and vaguely disappointing.

There are villains, of course. In this instance they are Reds anxious to possess the marvellous invention for themselves. In the end they are outwitted the professor wanders into metaphysics and finally casts his machine into the river. The reader is inclined to believe that he was quite

right in doing so. After all a world in which we could spy on one another's thoughts at will would be intolerable the whole structure of social hypocrisy would tumble. But why speculate on such horrors?

The story is written in a style ideally suited to this type of tale. It is lean, vigorous, unpretentious and straightforward with no nonsense about it.

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Aside from the narrative's spiritual value, the appeal which it makes for the preservation of the kernel of common sense in our social life as against the shams and false standards that measure social standing and personal worth with a golden yard-stick instead of the Golden Rule, merits the book's inclusion in the hearthstone library.

THE UNHEROIC HERO
"The City in the Sea" by H. de Vere Stacpoole; Doran, Toronto; 307 pages; \$2.00
Reviewed by Francis Cecil Whitehouse.

I APPROACHED "The City in the Sea" in the proper spirit, since my recollections of Stacpoole's "The Blue Lagoon" were altogether favorable; the idea of a modern Adam and Eve, with everything to find out for themselves, had appealed to me and, not less so, the instinctive knowledge of their new born babe.

"The City in the Sea," with its submerged Grecian town and classic treasures awaiting recovery, is also unhooked in theme and an excellent setting for romance, but with the charm of primitiveness lacking. The author's characters are moderns in every sense, but courageous enough to brave the dangers of the deep for their great adventure; even the girl, Martia, taking the trip in a 46-ton ketch with male companions, as a matter of course.

The most original feature of the book is the hero, Bobby Lestrangle, beyond his one "brain wave" in giving the real man's part to Sam Hackett, never says a clever thing, and never does a wise one. It must have been deliberate on the author's part, for Stacpoole is too experienced not to know the conventional type. So we have a new hero: a nonentity. Sam Hackett, on the other hand, is a capable leader, possessing both initiative and resource; and if I had been he I should have left Bobby at Genoa (pushed him off the quay for choice) and run away with his girl. But just why he did not do this is part of the story.

Apart from Bobby Lestrangle, the other characters all have points of interest; and the local color (I can vouch for Poole's mud flats, if not for the Mediterranean) I should judge good throughout.

I appear to detect the periodical "curtains" essential to a book written with serial intent; and in one or two statements of fact the reader's credulity is taxed severely—page 43, for instance. However, a story of adventure is justified by its thrills rather than its truths, and in the main the yarn hangs well together. Romance readers will, I think, approve.

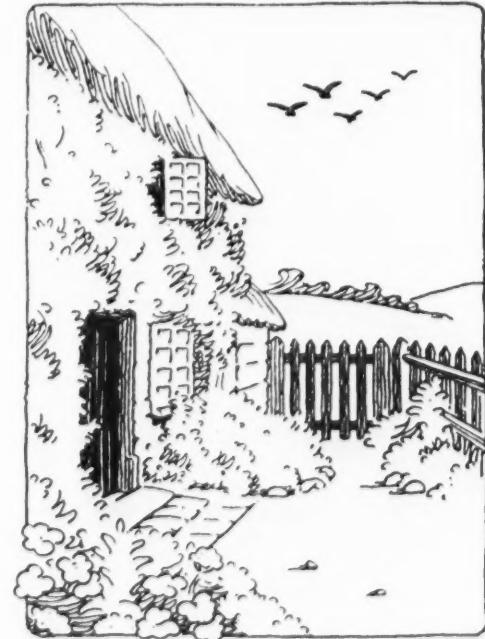
HOMELY FOLK IN WALES

"The Unforgotten Valley" by Joseph J. Duggan; Ryerson Press, Toronto; 177 pages; illustrated; \$1.75.

Reviewed by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay.

NO DOUBT there is a fairly large number of people in Canada to whom these memory-sketches of a boyhood in Wales will pleasantly appeal. Mr. Duggan must have been an observant boy and one in whom the grace of humor was not lacking. Or, perhaps, humor has been a gift of added years. At any rate, these vignettes of a vanishing time and generation are drawn with a kindly smile. The author has moved a long way, both mentally and spatially, from the Ebenezer Baptist Chapel of his childhood; spiritually he is still akin, and willing to pay a generous tribute to the stern faith which nurtured him. Understanding and tolerance temper these tales of the Baptist worthies—which are none the less amusing on that account. Indeed, from the very first, it is plain that Mr. Duggan was anything but narrow-minded—we find him at a tender age inviting two stranger boys to his father's barn, where he offered them a penny each to teach him all the swear words they knew. The result, we understand, was well worth the money. As is often the case with reminiscences, the stories are slight, and uneven in their appeal, but there are many good touches to smile over; such, for instance, as the predicament of one John who, having borrowed a frock coat in which to attend court, sees himself unexpectedly in the mirror of his hotel bedroom and, much disturbed, hurriedly asks the porter if he cannot have a bed to himself—he "doesn't care much to sleep with strangers."

Another story, which makes one wonder if the old woman who "went to market her eggs to sell" came from Wales, has to do with a reformed character who on the sad occasion of a relapse said to the policeman—"Who be I? If you want to know who I be—go up to Cwmshinkin and ask Ann if Tom is at home—if he isn't at home, I'm afraid I'm Tom—if he is



From "The Unforgotten Valley".

at home, then I dunna know who the devil I am!"

The text is illustrated with dainty pen and ink sketches.

A PROVINCIAL TORY

"The Life of John Graves Simcoe" by the Honorable William Renwick Riddell; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; 492 pages; illustrated; \$6.

Reviewed by D. C. Harvey.

THIS "Life" of John Graves Simcoe is by far the most exhaustive and exhausting study of Upper Canada's first Lieutenant-Governor that has yet appeared. Like Herodotus the author wanted to know. To intellectual curiosity was added patience; and every circumstance of heredity, training, contact and experience has been investigated. The result is a cross between a local history and an encyclopedia; while the hero emerges as a convinced but very conventional Tory in religion, education and government; an Imperialist of the Roman school; a patriot who saw no justification for the American Revolution and never had any use for the Americans; an officer who did good service in the American war, being thrice wounded and once a prisoner, whose subsequent military career was a series of disappointments to himself and his friends; a governor whose regime was characterized by personal integrity, patriotic endeavor, but suspicion of local independence of thought; with a man about whom no myths grew up either in youth or in later life.

The volume is a very attractive specimen of the bookmaker's art, but as an essay in biography it is less satisfactory. The text comprises only 258 out of 492 pages, a disproportionate number being given to notes, index, etc. Further, seven chapters of text appear after Simcoe's epitaph has been written, three of which, those on the Councils and the Assembly, would have been more properly placed in the notes, condensed and woven into the narrative.

Though the author disarms criticism by asserting that he has made no attempt at fine writing, one feels that a little more care should have been expended upon such a sentence as this: "He was able to resume command, July 1, and he marched with Sir William Erskine to Sandy Hook forming the rearguard—they then went to New York, went up to Morris's house and encamped there." Likewise: "They had issue, *inter alia*, William born 1676," leaves one in doubt as to the gender of the other children.

But, the author has done a piece of careful research, set down his conclusions with detachment only after a full exhibit of facts both important and trivial; and, if the average reader will be tempted "to skip" the notes, the close student of Canadian development will find in them an illuminating mass of information, wide in range. Into the text Simcoe is embedded amongst social, political and constitutional studies; so that in learning of him one finds much more, even unto the "ills, antidotes, and menus" of his time.

NOGG

"Rivers to Cross" by Roland Pertwee; Allen, Toronto; 337 pages; \$2.

Reviewed by C. E. L'Ami.

THE Egg, of course, is the solid, substantial part of it, and the Nogg that light and frothy part which, we must admit, does add something to the gallimaufry.

Mr. Pertwee's book is Nogg, frothy stuff whipped up from various ingredients suiting various tastes. There are adventures for the Public School Boy (adult or other), witticisms for the dilettante, sentimentalities for the so-inclined, and other assorted ingredients of mystery, politics, society, travel, and the green exotic which is like distant pastures.

At outset, Mr. Pertwee seems to aspire to the ineffable throne of the Mayfair kingdom of Fiddle-de-dee, beside Mr. Michael Arlen; but then he settles down to put his protagonist through some downright adventures and lo! one thinks the years are swept away, and once more he is reading "Chums"—or is it "The Boys' Own Paper"?—and enjoying it!

What more can one ask of the hard-working journeyman novelist? Perhaps a touch of real life—but no doubt that would be too much to expect.

But it would be a mistake to be severe. The book is Nogg, and has Nogg's qualities. It is witty, amusing, and thrilling.



By Francis Dickie

AT MIDDAY darkness descended on Paris, a strange phenomenon: the sky suddenly a sickly yellow; and drifting everywhere a thickening fog, blurring to my sight the lines of Notre Dame Cathedral as I crossed the Seine over the Pont au Change. All the world of people and rushing vehicles were a jumble in the vague half dark. "Ah, it drifts over from London. It is not of our weather," says the Parisian with many grimaces at the bad taste of the English weather in going so far afield.

The most amusing thing in Paris at the present writing is the antics of the three leading newspapers published in English: The London Daily Mail, The Chicago Tribune, and The New York Herald. They remind one of small boys engaged in quarrelling who mutter direly: "My big brother can lick yours." For every day the London Daily Mail on its front page has been coming out with a big "black face box" announcing: "The Continental Daily Mail is read by more Americans than any daily newspaper published on the continent. It has by far the largest sale of any English language newspaper on the continent."

To which the Chicago Tribune militantly replies with an equally large front page bombardment: "The Chicago Tribune is read by more Americans than any European daily on the continent. All statements by other newspapers to the contrary are false."

The New York Herald, while loftily disdaining to devote front page space still announces, not once, but several times, throughout the inner pages: "Americans when in Europe naturally prefer an American newspaper. Any statement to the contrary refutes itself. The New York Herald has by far the largest American circulation of any English language newspaper published outside the U. S. A. Ask the Americans themselves what paper they read first?"

So there! Now whose got the biggest brother? Certainly, these advertisements demonstrate that men are forever children.

The latest excitement among Latin Quarter literary folks has been the unauthorized publication of James Joyce's "Ulysses" by a magazine in New York called "Two Worlds." A suit is now being contemplated by Joyce's Paris agent. Copies of the book in English are frequently to be seen on new and second-hand stalls in the Latin Quarter, price from 100 to 150 francs. They are tall paper copies, and as fine in letter press as volumes of the same work which recently brought \$30 to \$50 in the United States and Canada.

The king of indoor sports to-day in France, particularly among literary men, who are mostly needy, is watching the funny fluctuating franc. Only to many people it is rather tragic watching "What is the franc to-day?" almost unvaryingly this question is the first of the day. On the boat a day's sail from Cherbourg in the first week in November I bought a few francs at 32 to the dollar. At Paris two days later the franc had climbed to 30. I sunk all my feeble bankroll at that price. To-day, six weeks later, the franc is at 25. And though I have drawn money to keep me for that length of time, if I were to change my few francs back to dollars, I would have as many dollars as I started with. This brings acute realization how much easier a method of making a living gambling on foreign exchange is than writing, and what fortunes some of the big speculators are reaping.

The Annual Exposition of Books in Paris at the Cercle de la Librairie, 117 boulevard Saint-Germain, continued a month. The Library is a grey stone building maintained by the Paris publishers as a clubroom, and in five vast rooms on the second floor the finest books produced by French publishers are shown. This year 112 firms exhibited a bewildering array of volumes ranging from the ordinary 9 franc romance to vast elephant folios in leather at 1,000 francs the tome.

I spent two afternoons wandering among the table and shelf displays. To me the most astonishing aspect of the

Of James and Edgar

There was a man named Henry James. Who wrote some tales of parlor games. Another man named Edgar (Pelham) Has now proceeded to retell 'em. Between the two I think that Edgar's work will be more widely read. Though Henry's text we doubtless oughter Prefer, still Pelham's is much shorter.

B. K. S.

Exhibition was the number of books by North American writers; perhaps my greatest thrill came when picking up L. M. Montgomery's "Anne of Green Gables," that touching home-like tale which nearly two decades ago swept America. And now Anne in a charming yellow and green cover is offered to the French reading public for 5 francs 50, by the publisher, J. H. Jeheber. Oddly enough in the same publisher's collection was the whole series of the Pollyanna books. Just a few steps distant the publisher Portail was featuring for children "Huck Finn," "Tom Sawyer" and Poe's "Adventures of Gordon Pym." In fact in this publisher's display, American writers were the only ones represented. Cres & Co. showed the "Jungle Books" in gorgeous green cloth bindings, and Jack London's "White Fang" and "Michael" in brown imitation leather. The old English favorites, "Robinson Crusoe" and "Gulliver's Travels," and the American "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in stiff board covers, handy pocket size, were exhibited by Barnier Freres. Here again the children's book by writers of English outnumbered the French.

Can it be that Anglo-Saxon writers are nearer in tune with the heart of a child? Undoubtedly this book display would lead one to that belief. The publisher Dunod was represented by a whole series of Boy Scout books, 16 titles in all, cheap paper backed affairs with indifferent letter press, by a French author. This movement, too, is of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Over here almost every day one hears talk of the Americanization not only of France, but of the world. Certainly this book Exposition bears out the truth of the statement.

Among the children's books of French authorship were the "Life of Jeanne D'Arc," "Old Songs Illustrated"

and "Soldiers of Our Century." The last named represents a great labor in historical research, all the French uniforms being faithfully reproduced in color. The soldiers can be cut out by the child and mounted to make useful toys.

A book of sad reminders is the publication of an enormous tome 18 by 16 inches, by the magazine "L'Illustration," containing a photographic review of the war 1914-1919. From the point of view of artistic reproduction of photographs and drawings illustrating the horrors of war it is a masterpiece. Few of the most dreadful details have been pictorially overlooked. The book would be an excellent propaganda volume for a society for universal peace.

An even more interesting volume is "Le Memorial des Allies," brought out by the "Societe d'Editions Nationales." This is a handsome work, a veritable treasure of typographical art, consisting of 350 loose leaves of Holland paper, where are reproduced the thoughts of 1,100 great personalities prominent in the World War all set down in their own handwriting. There are messages from all the kings, generals, cabinet ministers, heads of state, etc., constituting a vivid and varying commentary on the war. Authors express their minds freely: "War serves no purpose whatever" writes George Moore. Bernard Shaw says: "God forgive you, MM. les Anciens Combattants. You mean well and you know no better. We who banded you on and lied to you, have more to answer than you." The pages of autographs are interspersed with beautiful plates from symbolic drawings by Bernard Naudin, and several reproductions of engravings and ancient orders of the day signed by Foch, Petain, and other allied leaders. All Allied countries are represented in the Memorial, and plates of each country are prefaced with a few words by men best fitted to speak on the efforts of the respective nations.

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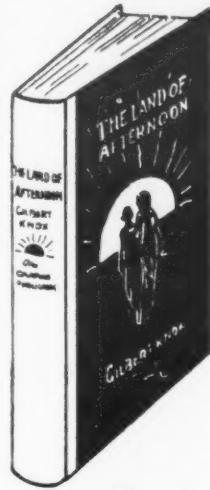
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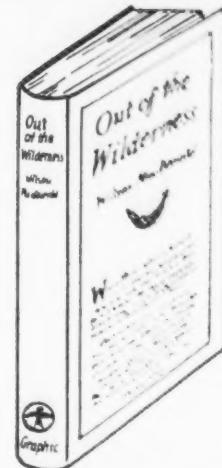
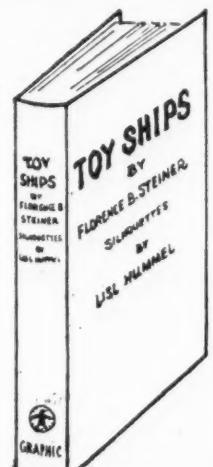
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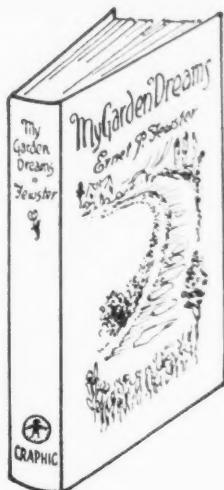
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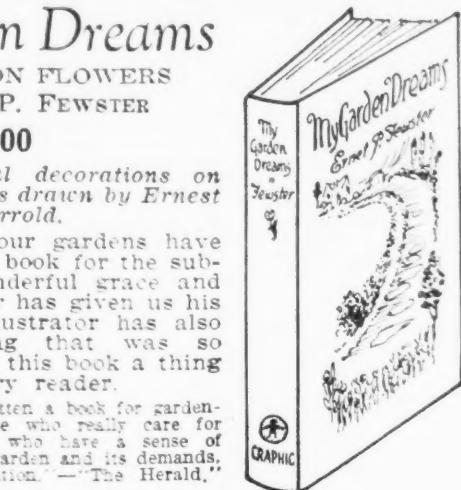
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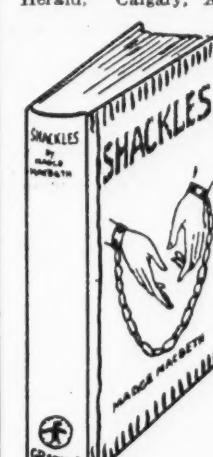
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SATURDAY NIGHT



ESTABLISHED
A.D. 1887

"THE PAPER WORTH
WHILE"

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ADA, MARCH 12, 1927

Literary Section
1 to 16

General Section
17 to 28

Financial Section
29 to 40

Women's Section
41 to 52

The FRONT PAGE

Light on Chinese Situation

One of the most illuminative utterances on the Chinese situation that has been heard anywhere was the address before the Empire Club of Toronto by Prof. W. Wallace Goforth of McGill University, Montreal. Mr. Goforth was himself born and spent his childhood in the province of Honan and is a son of the famous Methodist missionary, Rev. Jonathan Goforth, who has spent forty years in China and is at present chaplain to Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, the Christian general, who is leader of the Northern Nationalist forces. The younger Goforth as a boy witnessed the Boxer troubles of more than a quarter of a century ago and the subsequent fall of the Manchu dynasty.

The factor in Mr. Goforth's address which most appealed to the imagination of listeners was the sense he gave them of the immensity of China both in territory and population, and of the fact that much the greater part of its teeming millions (80 per cent, at least) are as yet entirely untouched by foreign intercourse or by the military movements and political ferment which are occurring along the coastal fringe. It is interesting to note, however, that this untouched territory is to all intents and purposes controlled by the Nationalist leaders, the Cantonese leader, Chen, of the South and the Northern leader, Feng. Imagine Canada immensely populous and civil wars going on which had penetrated only as far westward as Montreal or Quebec, with most of the conflicts in the maritime provinces and you get an approximate idea of the situation as revealed in a large map which Prof. Goforth showed his auditors.

Those then who talk of Great Britain dealing with the Chinese situation as with some small territorial mandate which had proven unwelcome, have a complete misconception of the problems which face any foreign power which has interests in China. Another misconception he sought to correct was the tendency to judge of the Chinese by working class who come to Canada,—though in the opinion of SATURDAY NIGHT they are the most honest, industrious and useful citizens. Prof. Goforth reminded his hearers that the classes which are most active politically are cultured men, many of whom have received the best education obtainable in Europe and America, and who have brought about a revolution of thought as an accompaniment of an industrial revolution which is a direct outcome of the vastly increased demand for Chinese goods which sprang up during the great war. There have apparently been so many movements, so many causes of popular fermentation in China of recent years, that the whole question of foreign relations is exceedingly complicated, and cannot be solved by speeches made in other countries by various kinds of agitators and sentimentalists with their own political axes to grind.

Prof. Goforth was able to dissipate the idea that the British were mere selfish interlopers in China. He said that nearly all intelligent Chinese agreed that the trade treaties, now attacked, had been beneficial to China. "Extra-Territoriality" he explained merely meant that British nationals were tried before their own courts, an absolute necessity, because there was no hope of getting justice in any other way. Similarly, outside control of Chinese customs had been highly beneficial to China as an alternative to the graft and corruption which had prevailed in Chinese officialdom. Under Chinese control Western merchants had been extortiously treated, but only one-fifth of the revenues so collected ever reached the Government at Pekin. Nevertheless, he favored concessions to meet the changing state of Chinese thought,—which in fact is the policy advocated by Sir Austen Chamberlain and now being given the form of action by him. Despite the complications, Prof. Goforth does not consider the situation hopeless, and naturally favors the Nationalist factions as most likely to restore peaceful and efficient government as well as better relations with foreign powers after the present Bolshevikistic wave has subsided.

**

The Trade Status Quo With Russia

The announcement of Sir Austen Chamberlain that Britain will not sever trade relations with Russia is not unwelcome in Canada. For the time being, owing in part to the disorganization resulting from Soviet rule, this country produces many things Russia needs, and is acceptable as a customer on a purely cash basis of course. No stronger inferential commentary on the defects of any system of government could be forthcoming than was to be found in the fact that Russia, which naturally should be one of the greatest cereal producers in the world, was obliged two years ago to expend large sums in the purchase of Canadian flour. But so long as Russia has the money to pay, Canada is willing and glad to sell.

That Great Britain's recent protest with regard to Russian intrigues against her was made under extreme provocation and amply justifiable is evident from the speech of the leader of the Labor party, Ramsay MacDonald, who censured the administration for delay and declared that if he had been in office a protest stiffer in substance would have been written two years ago. Mr. MacDonald added that he would have aimed at a solution through negotiation, but is clear that the inability of the Soviet government to keep faith makes negotiations on the delicate subject of anti-British propaganda more or less futile. Certainly Mr. MacDonald has no reason to love Russian influences, which have bedeviled his party and undermined his leadership. Perhaps the most interesting utterance on the subject of Russian relations came from Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, who negotiated the Anglo-Russian trade agreement five years ago. In this practical recognition of the Moscow Soviet, Britain's attitude has been opposite to that of the United States, which has steadily refused recognition. Business men must have frequently wondered whether Great Britain gained anything tangible through this agreement. Sir Robert woefully confesses that she did not. The increased trade he had hoped for had failed to materialize, whereas the United States, through treating modern Russia as an outlaw among the nations had



FIRST U. S. MINISTER TO CANADA

As recently announced President Coolidge decided to reciprocate Canada's action in sending a Minister to Washington by appointing an United States Minister to Ottawa. The gentleman selected is Hon. William Phillips, who has been U. S. Ambassador to Belgium and at the time of writing is still in Brussels. Mr. Phillips stands high in the diplomatic service of his country, and in view of the importance of the Canadian mission has accepted what is technically a step-down in diplomatic rank. He is a native of Massachusetts, and a graduate of Harvard University. The above picture of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips was taken recently in the U. S. Embassy at Brussels.

done more trade with that country, and had obtained more valuable concessions.

Nevertheless it would hardly help matters at this late day for Great Britain to withdraw recognition, and such a course would certainly fail to check the Red propaganda which is causing difficulty and annoyance in all parts of the world.

**

Quebec View Labrador Decision

Considerable resentment, the extent of which it would be idle to minimize, has been aroused in the Province of Quebec by the recent Privy Council decision in the Labrador boundary dispute. Mr. E. Theriault, Liberal M.L.A. for L'Islet, has given notice of motion in the Quebec Legislature, providing for abolition of appeals to the Privy Council. His notice of motion is in the following terms: "This House is of opinion that, in view of the judicial organization of the Dominion of Canada and of our province, it is important that the appeal to His Majesty, in his Privy Council, should be abolished, and that His Majesty be prayed not to grant any more appeals in grace."

Now, the object of this motion is to evoke an expression of opinion from the elected representatives of the people of the province, and it is significant that it should be made from the Government side of the House. Premier Taschereau has always been a staunch upholder of the constitutional link with Great Britain involved in the recognition of the Privy Council as the supreme appellate tribunal. And, speaking generally, opinion in Quebec has favored the continuance of appeals to the Privy Council. But at the same time, there has now been aroused a widespread feeling to the effect that Canada has been extremely unfortunate in her experience in boundary cases, before that body. To cite but two instances—there was the Maine boundary question, some years ago, and then the Alaska boundary dispute. In both of these cases, when before the Privy Council, Canada got "the wrong end of the stick." This is a fact that is being recalled, with some heat, by the members of the Quebec Legislature just now. But how far they may be desirous of going in the direction of abolition of appeals to the Privy Council is, perhaps, another story. They are deeply chagrined at the sweeping and far-reaching nature of the decision in the Labrador case, and there is some talk of its being extremely difficult of justification on purely legal grounds.

But, all the same, they have never been unmindful of all that the Imperial tie safeguards for the province, and have always, hitherto, been opposed to any loosening of that tie. Then, too, there is the temperamental conservatism of Quebec—not least strong in those who are styled Liberal in a political sense—to be reckoned with. Custom, tradition, and so forth count for much more in that province than in the West, or even in Ontario.

Like all resolutions which are merely an expression of popular resentment Mr. Theriault's motion is beside the issue. Suppose Canada had already abandoned appeals to the Privy Council and suppose Newfoundland had retained them and insisted on an appeal for a declaration of her territorial rights in Labrador, what would Quebec have done about it? Would she have been willing to take up arms to retain possession of an undeveloped patch of wilderness?

**

Kansas Can Now "Smoke Up"

It is now possible to smoke a cigarette in the public places of Kansas without being arrested. This coming of age of intelligence in that particular section of the United States has been made the subject of wide humorous comment, but satisfaction is nevertheless general over the emergence of Kansas from the freak show class. Until its recent repeal, the anti-smoking law was on the statute books of Kansas for twenty years. That it was very indifferently obeyed is conceded, and by way of confirmation of this the Kansas City "Kansan" remarks:

"Everybody who uses the cigaret has been able to get it all along. Under the repeal measure the dealer can now pass over the pills across the top of the show-case instead of digging them up from the junk basket and slipping them around the corner of the counter to the customer at bootleg prices."

"Whether that is a good thing or not is a matter of opinion. The cigaret fight is a point of view. It will make little difference in the situation in Kansas except to increase the visibility of the supply."

It has been said that the chief purpose of the old law was to prevent cigaret smoking by adolescents. The new law, whose introduction was due largely to the activity of returned soldiers, makes specific reference to the sale of cigarettes to youths and provides jail sentences for those selling or giving cigarettes or any form of tobacco to minors and for those allowing minors to smoke in places of employment, refreshment or recreation. To placate the still large anti-cigarette sentiment in Kansas, certain restrictions are placed upon the general sale. Cigarette dealers must be licensed and every package must bear a two-cent tax stamp without which it is an illegal commodity. The law also prohibits cigaret advertising in newspapers, circulars, window-displays, bill-boards or in any other fashion. It is prophesied that these latter features of the law, which have come in for a great deal of criticism, will gradually be eliminated one by one until the only prohibitory clauses will refer to adolescents.

The defection of Kansas from the anti-cigarette ranks leaves only Utah and Nebraska holding thumbs down on the "coffin-nail", and while there is some effort to maintain the law in Utah, there is considerable dissatisfaction in both states over the obvious futility of enforcement and it is likely that sooner or later they will follow Kansas in the repeal of the law. And it is surely no

unreasonable to hope that this particular change of attitude in the most intolerant of the American states is a result of the growing change of attitude on the part of the people as a whole toward the matter of "moral" legislation. Ingrained human habits cannot be changed by statute. A law, after all, is merely the record of a state of mind must come first and this only as the result of social evolution. The Americans are undoubtedly beginning to realize this.

Tercentenary of Barbados This Year

The forests contained dyewoods of commercial value and set up this inscription on a tree: "James, King of England and this island." This first tree was made in 1625 when King James was dying; but his ill-fated son, Charles I, took a due interest in the newly-acquired island, Barbados, strange to say, had no "natives" when Captain John Powell arrived to claim it. Henry Powell, a younger brother, went out in 1627, and took with him 150 white settlers. In July of that year Captain John Powell made his second visit, bringing one hundred additional settlers. These pioneers were of a sturdy type and improved the resources of the island. Later, during the protectorate of Cromwell, it passed under Puritan sway, although the majority of the planters were Royalists. At the Restoration, Carlisle and Willoughby revised certain proprietary claims but in 1663 Charles II took the island directly under the rule of the Crown. The pioneers had been succeeded by sugar-planters and the holding of slaves from Africa had been introduced. The story of Barbados is one full of change and adventure; but in the background stand the stalwart figures of Henry Powell and his gallant brother, Captain John Powell. These men belong to England's band of bold adventurers, men who "preach ahead of the army and skirmish ahead of the church." They were acting in the early days for a wealthy merchant named Sir William Courtenay, of Flemish extraction, but a born subject of the British Crown. Altogether, Barbados has had a happier history than most islands, for it is a curious fact that leaving islands overnight has usually meant trouble for the possessors. Barbados has known a career of prosperity for three centuries, and in this year of celebration all who have known her palmy loveliness may wish for this smiling island a future of peace and progress.

Professor R. M. Best, M.D., Ph.D., of McGill University, declared the other day that public opinion in Montreal appears to be the most feeble of any city on this continent. In his opinion, he referred to the Montreal Water and Power deal and the Laurier Theatre name. As regards the latter, he spoke of it as revealing a criminal disregard of the enforcement of existing laws on the part of the civic administration, but he made it clear that, in expressing this opinion, he was censoring the electors, not the government. As the Quebec Provincial Government is appointing a Royal Commission to enquire into all matters connected with the "disaster", it is only reasonable to hope that the responsibility for the same will be authoritatively apportioned by that body between all the parties concerned. But, as regards the Montreal Water and Power deal, we are inclined to think that, in this matter, public opinion, as expressed through the medium of the Montreal Board of Trade and other bodies, showed itself commendably vigilant and alert. Indeed, had it not been for its vigilance and alertness, there would have been no "disaster" at all. The question of the purchase by the city for \$14,000,000 of a property sold, only a few weeks ago, and sold, at that time, by owners who had for years been familiar with its value for \$9,500,000. As it is, public opinion has compelled a resort to arbitration by the Montreal Water and Power Company and the City Council. That it is itself is something.

At the same time, it is obvious, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, that public opinion will have helped but a Pyrrhic victory unless the arbitration is a real, honest-to-goodness one and not a mere travesty. The circumstances, as we have said, are peculiar. There is the Montreal Water and Power Company, naturally desirous of getting at least the \$14,000,000 for which it agreed to sell its property to the city. There are the members of the executive committee of the company, and those adherents who have followed their lead with single-mindedness, who are on record to the effect that the city will get a fine bargain at \$14,000,000. Naturally, the arbitrator appointed by the Water and Power Company will work for the company to get at least that amount. But what will the arbitrator appointed by the city? What amount will he work for? That is the crux of the matter. And the answer surely depends on the personality of the arbitrator appointed on the city's behalf. At this writing, he has not been appointed. If public opinion is to be reassured, he will have to be a man of recognized ability, reputation and independence. Such a man should be able to insist on the selection of a man of similar standing as third arbitrator.

The Council of the Montreal Board of Trade has put the situation in a nutshell—and a very awkward situation it is, in more senses than one—as follows: "The arbitrator selected by the city should be a man who is absolutely fearless and independent, otherwise the council fears that the arbitration proceedings would be subject to criticism, because the city appears to have been fully convinced that the property is worth \$14,000,000 or more—in fact, its own engineers seem to be committed to the statement that the property would be a good buy at \$15,000,000—and the Montreal Water and Power Company has fixed the price at \$14,000,000. These two arbitrators" (i.e., the one appointed by the company and the one appointed by the city—if appointed in the customary manner, would be in a somewhat absurd position.

The one representing a group willing to pay \$14,000,000, the other appointed by a company which has actually sold for \$14,000,000. They, in turn, appoint a third arbitrator." Comment on such a situation is superfluous, except the obvious comment that the city's arbitrator, if the public mind is to be in any way reassured, over the whole extraordinary proceeding, will have to be one of outstanding

ing ability and recognized as a man without fear and without reproach. In any case, and at the best, the arbitration may be a "head-I-win-tails-you-lose" affair. For a clause in the letter of President Stobo, of the Montreal Water and Power Company, offering arbitration, reads: "This offer is, of course, made without waiver of our right to compel the city to take over and pay for the property under the terms of the purchase already agreed upon." If this means what it would seem to mean—that the company can claim \$14,000,000 if it does not like the amount that the arbitrators may fix—then those who regard that figure as out of all reason may well cast about for other means to prevent the city from being saddled with its "good bargain."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Conservative Convention

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Dear Sir.—Will you kindly grant me space to make one or two observations on the subject of the proposed Conservative Convention adversely commented on in your issue of Saturday last.

Summed up briefly, your position seems to be that there should be no convention or general meeting of the Conservative party during this year for the following reasons:

First, the King Government, being firmly established in office, should be given an opportunity to develop its policy or policies before the Conservative party makes any decision as to its future organization or leadership. Second, this being the Jubilee year of Confederation, political controversy should be avoided.

Dealing with the second point first, if the holding of a Conservative convention necessarily means partisan activity and strife through the constituencies, your position in that regard might be well taken, but reflection will, I think, show that no such situation is likely to develop. There will be some activity for a short period amongst supporters of the Conservative party, but no reason on earth exists why anything of a partisan character should develop. No more so than in the case of the Banquet recently tendered to the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice by the Liberals of the City of Toronto, or to the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Liberal or Conservative Associations.

The first position you take however, raises an entirely different question, resolving itself into this: Can the Conservative party in justice to itself and the country remain dormant or cease to function while it awaits the development of policy or policies by a government that in the light of its own record of the past is likely to change its policy or policies from day to day just as political necessity seems to dictate? What, after all, is the Conservative convention being called for? Is it to lay down a policy or fix the principles that will guide the party for the future? Not at all. True, the convention is likely to pass resolutions on a variety of subjects such as organization, the development of a sound and local press, and matters of detail in relation to current political events but the principles that have guided and continue to guide the Conservative party. They were laid down by the great founder of the party, Sir John McDonald, and the brilliant group of pioneer statesmen with whom he was surrounded. They constitute the very corner stone in the foundation upon which our National development rests. You, moreover, they constitute the very warp and woof of the whole National fabric of this young Dominion. They may, we may never, be more clearly and prominently set out than by our great leader of the past six years, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, in a series of resolutions passed in the session of parliament during 1925 and received from east to west of the country during two recent convocations and incidentally endorsed by a substantial majority of the electorate on each occasion.

The proposed convention has one and only one real purpose, namely the selection of a successor to Mr. Meighen. Meighen himself will be secondary. Had the members and leaders of the present parliament decided to choose Mr. Meighen's successor in the same manner as leaders have chosen their successors in the past, no convention would have been necessary, but it is owing to the fact that they would have chosen him for the same reason as a convention will choose, but much less definitely. They decided on a convention in order that the actions of the party might be represented in the most effective manner by its leader. Whether they acted wisely or not is not now a matter for speculation. The one question as to the time may be largely immaterial. That these circumstances, then, as it fails to the party, is failing the party, is due to the failing leader. That the matter is not over so that position indefinitely? On all counts I would say no. One cannot go into details in a short space, but we may as well as during the Jubilee year of Confederation that the party, whose principles and policy have built up Canada, will completely separate itself or remain in a position where it cannot express itself with authority on any question of public policy that may arise and that because those who are with the full authority of leadership to speak for the party. This observation in no way affects the action of the Honorable Hugh Keay, who, I am sure, has his position as an entirely independent one and will so remain until the method of final selection decides on his term and his colleagues in parliament are called into effect.

Just as in other world and this of a political character. There are about 700,000,000 people in this country who are not the least apprehensive of the results that are to follow. Failure to maintain a sound, Canadian policy in economic and industrial lines. They believe that a Dominion Government is coming, that our very independence and our existence depends on the course we take within the next few years and they believe that the party that is most prepared to meet every crisis of our National life is the one in the party that will give us safety and a future. The task that is ahead.

With a few words here, touching all others I would say that the Conservative party would be unable to do so in its own great past, but even more to the country. If it is not of the earliest reasonable date definitely known any doubt as to who its leader is to be, and from that point on forward to maintain its place as the greatest, most consistent force in the political life of this country.

Yours truly,

GEO. H. NICHOLSON

Montreal, 1927.

The Wish Not to Live

DR. SEIDOLF URBANTSCHITCH, one of the leading neurologists on the continent, declared in a lecture at Moscow that the "wish not to live" had, as a result of the war, become a "world-wide disease." It has nothing to do with poverty, he declares, for the real *folk-lore* seems to be found less among the rich than among the poor or middle classes. In his lecture he prescribed for those "suffering from this disease which is almost as deadly as influenza." Here is the cure:

"Concentrate on your day's work, though there be but one hour of it, without allowing any thoughts of anything else to interfere."

"Take a volume of any classical work (in your own language), and study twenty pages per day."

"Go in for an hour's sport daily, or ten minutes of physical exercises at an open window."

"At night think over what you have done during the day, or better still, write up a diary every evening."

"Believe in yourself, live for yourself, act according to your own judgment, and not that of others."

"Cultivate a belief in the fatalism of Schopenhauer, and cease thinking of and regretting what cannot be altered."

"Try this cure for a fortnight," Dr. Urbantschitch advised his audience, "and you will find that, instead of being a pessimist about life you will become a firm believer in it."



BRITISH WAR MEMORIAL AT SHANGHAI
The foreign section of the international city is very handsome, and the above monument erected since the Great War is a striking feature of the Esplanade which skirts the harbor.

Winnipeg Postal Strikers Demand Their Old Jobs Back

Agitation by Men Who Automatically Fired Themselves in General Strike of 1919 for Re-instatement and Re-imbursement

By F. C. Pickwell

LAST spring SATURDAY NIGHT called attention to a well-defined rumor that the Ottawa Government planned to re-instate and reimburse certain Winnipeg postal employees, who participated in the memorable revolutionary "general strike" of 1919. The then Postmaster-General claimed that the information was far from true, and that the cabinet members were not in favor of such a course. While it was hoped at the time that this semi-official version was correct, the matter was permitted to stand and await developments. Meantime governments changed, and the present administration was returned with an unharassed working majority, independent of a few nominal supporters of revolutionary leanings. It is therefore amazing to find that the original information is still very much to the point, and that strenuous efforts are now being made to accomplish re-imbursement and re-instatement.

News despatches state that the present Minister of Labor, Hon. Peter Heenan, favors this course, and is becoming insistent for prompt action, and that the Winnipeg members in the House of Commons are "sympathetic." Two are straight radical members—one even a member of that famous strike executive, a la Lenin; and the other stepped into the breach with editorial and oratorial inspirations when "the cause" was becoming hopeless. The other two Winnipeg members naturally hesitate to offend a strong voting force. The hard battle fought by Winnipeg citizens in 1919 is forgotten. Backing up this element is a Winnipeg political barrister, who is credited with being assured of a commission of at least fifteen per cent, if the two hundred thousand dollars which it is estimated will be required to re-imburse the strikers is forthcoming.

The Winnipeg strike was a tragic affair, inspired largely by a radical element, affected with "Moscowitz," who took advantage of openings in organized labor during war-times. Like many other organizations the postal employees in Winnipeg—and in other points later, on a sympathetic plea—cast in their lot with the radical "revolutionists." The leaders had no concern at the time for constituted authority, the public interest, or ruin of many Winnipeg business firms. Some boasted about taking over plants and overthrowing "capitalism." They tied up the mail service, and refused to play any part in keeping a highly necessary public machine in motion. Refusing to return, after ample notice, the postal employees were dismissed. Faced with such a condition, the only alternative of the postmaster was to install a new organization. This was done, in face of most strenuous opposition tactics by the strikers and former employees. The citizens generally co-operated, were patient, and in time an entirely new staff was organized and restored order out of chaos.

When the strikers realized how badly they had been duped by a radical and irresponsible executive, out to destroy capitalism and constituted authority—which even double-crossed its followers in the end—they quite naturally blamed everybody but themselves, and soon clamored for mercy at the court of public opinion. Since most of the new postal employees, who had meantime made good, were returned soldiers, and entitled to even more public sympathy, the government could not in justice discharge them to make room for those proven disloyal. Eventually, a political compromise was agreed to by which any strikers could be taken back as vacancies occurred—on "compassionate" grounds, graded the same as new employees, and second only to returned soldiers.

Many have since returned under those conditions. Some took up other lines, but only about ninety out of four hundred are back in the Winnipeg post office. The two hundred thousand dollars demanded *less fifteen per cent for legal advice and co-operation* would go to re-imburse those reinstated to make up for loss of salary, and place them in original good standing. There is still no "compassion" for those three hundred still out of service and up against it in a lost cause. Many of the former strike executive are now members of parliament, and have nothing to worry about. Practically all strikers taken back are now receiving higher salaries than before 1919, so have no real grievance, while over 300 co-conspirators receive no consideration at all—unless some opening may occur. Many, no doubt, would now have trouble meeting the required qualifications.

The whole procedure is a very serious matter, and is being treated altogether too much from the point of view of individual and selfish lobbying interests. It would also set a most undesirable precedent in connection with the public service in 1919, treated with such contempt by dangerous radicals, whose schemes were defeated largely through the combined efforts and sacrifice of Winnipeg business men and citizens generally.

mounted for its protection". The present building was erected in 1800.

6. First Public Gardens in Canada were laid out in Halifax 1753, and now cover seventeen acres. These are very beautiful, said by travellers second to none of their size on the continent.

7. First dockyard in Canada established in 1758 at Halifax. In that year the fleet assembled here which carried the troops to Louisburg. Amherst commanded the troops, his first Lieutenant being James Wolfe, hero of the plains of Abraham in 1759.

8. First Sunday School in Canada is claimed by the little town of Lyons Brook, Pictou County, though St. Paul's, Halifax, makes a similar claim.

9. The first foreign missionary sent out by any British Colony—Dr. John Geddie, who sailed with his wife for the New Hebrides from Halifax in 1849.

10. The first mill for grinding wheat in Canada built at Port Royal by Champlain in 1607. Water power.

11. The first man to bridge the Atlantic with steam ferry was Samuel Cunard, merchant of Halifax.

12. The first steam railway engine to operate in British North America, was the "Samson"—first of its kind on the continent—ran at Stellarton, Pictou Co., in 1839. At that date it was of deep interest and a marvel to all beholders as something surprising and novel. Today it is interesting as an antique, compared with the giant type locomotives which haul our tremendous trains over the rails of the continent now. The frame is of wood, twenty (20) feet long. Total height ten (10) feet with the stack, which mounts four (4) feet along the frame.

For some years the "Samson" passed through many hands for various uses, and was lost, but has, after long search, been found in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in good preservation. Efforts are being made by Nova Scotia government to have it returned to its native province.

13. The first complete health caravan in America. There has been something of a similar nature in one of the Southern States, but not so comprehensive nor so fully equipped. This was undertaken for the purpose of bringing Health Helps to the more isolated parts of the Province, and was financed largely from funds left over from money subscribed from all parts of the world, after the Halifax disaster in 1917. Twelve motor cars carrying doctors and nurses, tuberculosis specialists with apparatus and supplies for medical, dental and minor surgical work, left the city in the summer of 1920 in two divisions, going in different directions. This picturesque, gypsy-like caravan, yet so ungainly-like in its modern vehicles, went winding its way through the beautiful Province by the Sea, for eight weeks.

A Sucker in Need of Succour

I RECEIVED an introduction to a salesman whose loquacity

Was evidently greater than his love of strict veracity.

Skillfully he played upon my gullible rapacity,

Telling me a story of a goldmine, whose capacity,

Was infinitely smaller than his treacherous mendacity.

Eagerly I listened to his promises splendiduous,

Completely subjugated by his eloquence airiferous.

With lying ambiguity he praised my perspicuity,

Omitting any mention of my cerebral vacuity.

I dreamed about the riches which would speedily accrue to me,

Blissfully unconscious that a bitter blow was due to me.

My yacht would be constructed of the very best mahogany,

And dailij I would bathe myself in water of Cologne.

I'd navigate the waters of the noble River Amazon,

With diamond-spangled saxaphone and purple silk pajamas on.

I'd spend my days in pleasure somewhat frivolous and flighty,

In the evenings I would worship at the shrine of Aphrodite.

A man becomes a sucker when congenital stupidity

Is actively allied with his acquisitive cupidity.

My waking was pathetic, as the goldmine was synthetic,

And my visions of prosperity entirely hypothetic.

The moral to be drawn from this confession of inanity

Is: "Never let your caution be supplanted by your vanity."

When philanthropic strangers offer riches allegorical,

Just meet their propositions with refusal categorical.

Patriarchal

THE interest in the 93rd birthday of Dr. Forrest

Browne, the patriarch of the Church of England, has apparently exceeded the reputation which he enjoyed as a Don at Cambridge. On one occasion a party of American visitors was being shown over parts of Cambridge by a guide. "You have shown us many colleges," said the spokesman of the party. "But what we want to see is the University of Cambridge!" Just then the guide saw Dr. Browne walking quietly across the lawn, and, with a wave of his hand in the direction of the don, exclaimed: "That is the University of Cambridge."



Viscount Gort, V.C., FOR CHINA
Viscount Gort, V.C., who has spent the greater part of his life in the Grenadier Guards and the Officers of the Shanghai Defence Force (Guards Battalion). Viscount Gort won his V.C. in the Great War.



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Hon. Robert Rogers
Conservative, Yesterday, Today and Forever
By V. M. Kipp

ELECTION follows election, governments come and go, policies, leaders and issues all may change, but the simple political faith of the Honorable Robert Rogers never has been revised. He is one of the last of the Old Guard, many times disappointed but never disheartened. His belief may be summarized very briefly: All Liberal governments are inherently bad; all Conservative governments are beneficial edifices erected by the Almighty for the welfare and enlightenment of mankind—there should be no compromise with Liberals or Liberalism in any shape or manner—elections are not won by prayers. Liberals, in his opinion, may pay their taxes and perhaps all of them do not beat their wives, but in public affairs they are not to be trusted. He would let them live, because there is always the hope of making useful Tories out of them, but beyond that he is not very sure that justice should be tempered with mercy.

On this uncompromising doctrine Bob Rogers has made for himself a place of no inconsiderable importance in Canadian public life. He sits in his little Winnipeg office manipulating many wires, and to his hotel when he visits the cities of Eastern Canada go many distinguished men who are glad to avail themselves of his political wisdom and his sophisticated experience. He belongs, of course, to the days before the War, when politics was half of a man's life. He saw strenuous times in the service of Sir Rodmond Roblin in Manitoba, though he had gone to Ottawa before the smash which sent Sir Rodmond into political oblivion. He broke with Sir Robert Borden on the question of forming a Union government in 1917, and gave up his portfolio of Public Works. Anything which a Union government could do well a Conservative administration could do better, he said, and because that was his conviction he went out of office and out of Parliament. He sat in the brief Parliament of 1925, and last year again met defeat. He never approved fully of Hon. Arthur Meighen as leader of the party, his doubts arising probably from the fact that Mr. Meighen was a member of the Union government and Premier, for the first time under its auspices. But to him the Party always is greater than its leader.

**

POLITICS, to Mr. Rogers, is a game, the best game in the world. It is his great interest in life. He still plays under the rules of twenty years ago and, according



PURCHASED FOR NATIONAL GALLERY
The above portrait of the noted Canadian writer, Major C. G. D. Roberts, is the work of the distinguished painter, Allan Barr, and attracted much attention when exhibited at the Royal Canadian Academy last autumn. It has lately been acquired by the Trustees of the National Gallery at Ottawa as a permanent possession.



MONTREAL—SOUTH SHORE BRIDGE PROGRESSING

Residents of Montreal and the surrounding territory are eagerly looking forward to the completion of this immense work, which will provide another much-needed link between Canada's chief city and the south shore of the St. Lawrence River. For many years the famous Victoria Bridge had been inadequate for the constantly growing traffic, and the public has therefore been greatly inconvenienced. Construction of the new bridge, the one which is shown above, is being energetically pushed forward under the direction of the Montreal Harbor Commission, but owing to the size of the project, is not expected to be completed for another two years. The view shown above is from the south shore towards the docks, warehouses and grain elevators of Canada's greatest port.

to those rules, he plays fairly. Sir John A. MacDonald is his hero, and the Conservative party exists to protect and defend the historic policy of Protection. There is no ground for argument, according to his viewpoint, on the merits of a protective tariff, and so no ground for compromise or conciliation. Therefore it is absolutely and unquestionably vital to the welfare of Canada that the Conservative party be restored to power and maintained in office under leadership which will admit of no quibbling on the tariff. There have been times when his methods have been questioned, and Bob Rogers used to be called the "Minister of Elections" when he wielded the authority of the Public Works Department, but that was the way the game was played in the days of his prime, and if the public end does not justify the political means he never has become aware of the fact. He does not "say it with flowers."

It is the fashion to suppose that Mr. Rogers' day is done. In ten years he has sat in Parliament for one session, and he is 63 years old. He knows now that never will he lead his party in Canada, probably never again hold a portfolio, and perhaps not again will he sit in the House of Commons. We suspect he does not much care. He is quite content to work behind the scenes. Certainly he once hoped to sit in the chair of Sir John, but the days of his personal ambitions are passed over. The party appreciate his shrewdness and his political sagacity and through them he has his hold on the inner circles of Conservatism. He is a very real power behind the throne.

Mr. Rogers is exceedingly practical in his politics and has no little skill as a strategist. He never would have blundered into the morass which engulfed the Conservative hopes last year. He wants to choose his weapons, and has no fancy for letting the enemy force the issue. In the choice of a party leader this year he sees an opportunity for retrieving mistakes and regaining lost ground. In that choice Bob Rogers is going to have a good deal to say, although his efforts may not be paraded with banners and music. There are still many who believe in the traditions of the Old Guard and who regard him as their natural leader. To them they will look for guidance and they will get it. We do not know where his favor lies, but he will have a formidable support to throw in some direction. Stranger things have happened than that the selection made by the Winnipeg convention in October will rest in his hands, and if it does the Hon. Hugh Guthrie will not be the man. Mr. Guthrie was not only a Liberal but a Liberal-Unionist.

A Loss to Liberalism

ALWAYS alert throughout his career, Captain Wedgwood Benn who is resigning his seat on joining the Labor Party, has made a special mark in the present Parliament as the most sprightly and aggressive of Liberals. Although he is in his fiftieth year, he looks much younger, and he has the ardor of men half his age. The pluck that won for him French and Italian, as well as British honors in the Great War, is shown by Captain Benn in the political sphere. His little figure, intense with vitality, is ever ready to spring into battle. A thorough partisan, acting too much on the maxim that it is the duty of an Opposition to oppose, he has made many a daring dash on Ministers, and especially against the Home Secretary. There is no giant whom he fears to engage, nor even Mr. Churchill. In some ways like Mr. Healy, with a quick eye for an opportunity, his speeches are clever and caustic, and his vivacious repartees amuse the House. His fault is that he is too impetuous and vehement, and I think he has never quite recovered from the strain of the war. He is like one of Dickens' characters, "always in extremes, perpetually in the superlative degree." He can be as fiery on a point of procedure as on a question of fiscal policy. Frequently he makes a hit, but sometimes the argument and the laugh are turned against him. If he draws a rattling retort he accepts it with a smile that is almost cherubic, and with an air of arch surprise in his lifted eyebrows. A stranger in the gallery looking at Mr. Lloyd George and Captain Benn would not have detected the difference between them on the question of party leadership. There was no apparent strain in their relations. They were often in conversation, and nobody envied Mr. Lloyd George's sallies more than the member for Leith. In all quarters Captain Benn is personally liked. While his attacks on the Government have delighted the Socialists, who often consulted him, Conservatives appreciating his pluck—although excessively displayed in the Parliamentary arena—have treated him good humoredly. His war record and his engaging manner secure for him personal friends even among political opponents.

The Passing Show

A TIMELY PROTEST
The public's taste in drama is
Without a single doubt depraved.
And Fame and Fortune are soon his
Who writes of folk so ill-behaved
Their wanton attitudes on sex
All moral-minded people vex!

A frankness that another age
Would turn in very horror from
Is let pervade our modern stage.
And with their plaudits and their glam
The multitudes throng in the doors
And noisily demand encores!

And while the drama proper lies
Forgotten in the throes of death
The public views with avid eyes
With eager face and bated breath
The tales of bawdry and of vice
That no one could consider nice!

Oh, for a Wordsworth to proclaim
This Age's Sin, forecast its Doom!
When thousands from a play of Shame
Are turned away for lack of room!
This is the truth of which I write—
For I was turned away last night!

ROGUES' GALLERY

Next on our list is Mr. Bunges. You surely know him. He is the man who always says "heav, heav" at public lectures. When the speaker cries "I point with pride to our splendid young manhood and womanhood" Mr. Bunges exclaims in brackets like this: "heav, heav." When the speaker shouts: "The Younger Generation is going to the dogs" Mr. Bunges exclaims in brackets like this: "heav, heav." And likewise when the speaker thunders: "I think it will be a fine day tomorrow—when why go on?" Enough has been said to indicate why Mr. Bunges has a place in our gallery. "heav, heav."

The Chicago Tribune in making satirical reference to the remark of a Canadian that Canada might annex the United States, points out that a certain appearance of fact is given to such a possibility by the alignment of various of the American states with Canada against the Chicago diversion of water. It might be indicated, on the other hand, that Chicago is slowly annexing Canada gallon by gallon.

And that refers to water, let alone whisky.

HALF-HEARTED ODE TO SPRING
Oh, Spring's the sweetest
Time of year,
And human hearts well
Hold it dear!

But there are drawbacks
To its bliss—
The pseudo-poetry
Like this!

A suburb of Chicago is to be named Lake City. So they've diverted that much.

Still, the old-fashioned sofa solved the problem of parking space.

It is marvellous what a hold this craze for publicity will get. Kansas has repealed its anti-cigarette law.

The trouble with the modern flapper is that she will dance anything but a baby on her knee.

THESE RABID FANS

"Why, I can hear nothing but static!"
"I know, but it's from Los Angeles!"

TO BELINDA

On Acquiring A New Spring Bonnet
Belinda, in your brand new bonnet

You are the fairest on the scene.

Shakespeare wrote his grandest sonnet

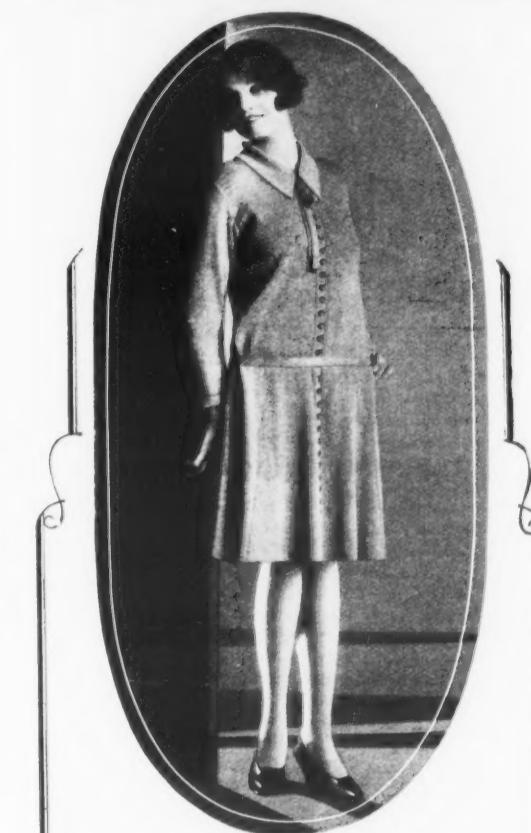
To a lady less a queen!

If my verses do not capture

All his bliss (forget his skill)—

Sweet, could you expect such rapture

When you sent to me the bill?



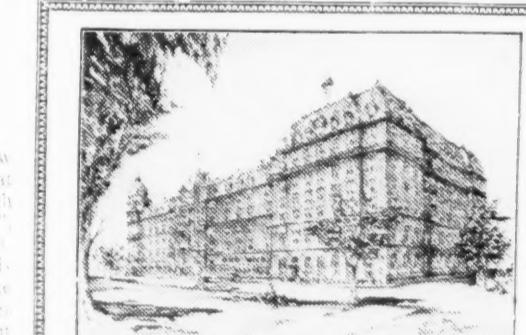
Chic—

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It looks almost as if the millennium were around the corner. The police of Lynn, Mass., have been armed with thermometers to see that apartment houses are finished with heat of 68 degrees.

You will usually notice that these people with an idea that is worth millions are generally willing to sell it for a couple of dollars.

Hal Frank



THE division on the budget showed that the government has a comfortable control of the House of Commons, its majority being twenty-three. It expected more, but it was only by a last minute manoeuvre that it secured as much. Mr. Dunning had put Saskatchewan and Manitoba Liberal Progressives in something of a hole by his announcement to the effect that the ministry had no radical intentions in respect of the tariff, and some of them might not have found it possible to line up at the direction of the whips had not Mr. Robb smoothed over the difficulty by a reassertion of the Liberal Party's low tariff faith. That gave the desired loophole. Apart from the Conservatives, only the militant Progressives and Laborites in the southeast corner of the House stood out against the budget, and even two of them went with the majority. The final stages of the debate consisted mainly of bids for party leadership on the part of the Conservatives and attempts of Liberal-Progressives to excuse themselves to their constituents for leading contumacious to Mr. Dunning's definition of the administration's fiscal policy. Mr. Guthrie, in what was perhaps the best speech he has delivered in his twenty-six continuous years in parliament, justified the confidence of those who placed the leadership of the Opposition temporarily in his hands. He is not an inspiring speaker, but he impresses his audience with his air of sincerity and his obvious concern for the country's well-being. He made it abundantly clear that the Opposition does not approve of the government and its course—not because of what it is doing but because of what it is failing to do. Mr. Guthrie's indictment was that the ministry was waiting in initiative, resolution and courage, that it was failing to make any attempt to grapple with the problems of the nation. With the lead of a stability supplied by the government the Opposition leader had no sympathy whatever, being unable to see that in its six years in office it had done anything to further the interests of the country which was making no progress. He was especially emphatic in urging upon the government the desirability of a freight rates adjustment that would take into account geographical consideration and assist the western and eastern provinces to market their natural products in central Canada. In this connection he made a strong forward pronouncement of the Conservative Party's support of the demand of the Maritime Provinces for a full implementation of the recommendations of the Duncan Commission, deplored the failure of the government of Quebec to take any provision to that end in the budget, and naturally took occasion to reassert the Conservative Party as being that of a reasonable and conservative in the protection of all classes of the population by the "blue sky" law. He appealed to Mr. Dunning to return to the ministry from misrepresenting the views of the West, but the Minister of Railways was so sure that he had no intention of changing

anything to recall that Canada could have secured a clear title to the territory back in the nineties for a consideration of about six million dollars. And a little earlier Newfoundland itself might have been incorporated in the Dominion for the outlay of some fourteen or fifteen millions. Mr. Cuthbert of Montreal, asked the government in the Commons if it had any thought of attempting to secure the Labrador land by purchase, but of course no definite reply was forthcoming. It seems to be felt that if any such move were made it would be up to Quebec to provide the money, since the territory would go to that province. But the price now would be a very much larger sum than six millions, and the likelihood of the Taschereau government putting up the funds is altogether remote. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council did not arrive at its decision in favor of Newfoundland without a vast amount of study and the weighing of evidence, and the extract from its verdict so far published indicate that the Ancient Colony presented a very strong case.

Some measure of legislation is forthcoming at the demand of western provinces for the more effective regulation of stock flotation. The westward demand is one of long standing, the main objection being that of securing control of corporations operating within their boundaries. In the present situation they have no jurisdiction over companies operating under federal charters and in recent years a number of such companies have failed with heavy losses to prairie investors. The matter comes under the department of the Secretary of State, and Mr. Rinfret has promised to do something about it. If he finds that the federal government cannot conveniently transfer its authority to the provinces he will tighten up the regulations of his department and provide something in the nature of a "blue sky" law for the protection of the western investors.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING, who has been taking a holiday at Atlantic City in the company of Senator Wilfrid Laurier McDougall, chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission, is returning to Ottawa this week, and it is thought that he will bring with him the outline of a measure for dealing with the demands of the maritime provinces. With the budget out of the way, there is no good reason for deferring this legislation, and as it is likely to be the subject of extensive debate the government will desire to have it disposed of as early as possible. The Conservative Opposition has made it clear that it is supporting the eastern provinces in their claims for the carrying out of all of the recommendations of the Duncan Commission, but it is practically certain that the government will not go nearly as far as that. No doubt the ministerial mind reasons that if the Maritimers were to secure all they want now they would be liable to forget the occasion for gratitude before the next election, and that the better policy is to "string them along". One of the principal concessions to be granted this session probably will have to do with encouragement to the oiling industry in the use of Nova Scotia soft coal for the production of domestic fuel. Legislation to this end has been promised by the Minister of Interior for the last two years.

The most interesting phase of parliamentary activity at the moment is still the blockade of the bill for the creation of the St. Lawrence River Canal Commission, introduced by Mr. Cleverley, the member for Etobicoke. The bill was studied in the time-honored manner in the House of the "bombed" session of Tuesday and Friday. Sir George Perley, in his usual manner in this connection, has given the House an interesting history of the canal project. The Conservatives, long antipathetic to any scheme for the construction of a St. Lawrence River canal, have turned their backs to the convenience of the maritime provinces, and the bill is more interesting than the proposals of the bill are more interesting. The main objection is in constraining the canal to a certain width, with a clause relating to have been granted to the Hull interests of Montreal sole regulation for the extension of the leases of the National Hydro-Electric Company to present tenants to be given. However, as far as holding up all other bills goes, the Conservatives are decided to let the bill go through, and in effect will be in the position of opposing it in such a way as to give it a poor reception. If this effect succeeds, the bill will be sent back to the government with the proposal of the Senate rejected, but will not be sent back to the upper chamber of the Senate. The cost is estimated to be a initial value of \$200,000,000 of dollars.

A bill to amend the Canadian Income Tax Act was rejected by the House of Commons, and was also rejected by the Senate. The bill, which seemed at first to be a good measure, was rejected on the grounds that there was no call for it. The expectation is that the bill will be introduced again at this time. However, the Minister of Labour, in charge of the bill, has frequently called on colleagues and friends to assist. Mr. Burke got along more easily than the others in the realization of soldiers' lands. The bill, which amounts to about fifteen thousand soldier lands, provides for a readjustment of the financial charges with respect to the unused land from the 1914 amount. This is the only step, and the government has taken, in the regulation of the lands. The readjustment is to be made by an alteration committee. It is to be submitted, and when so done, the cost to the country would be in the neighborhood of ten million dollars. It seems to be the general opinion that the soldier settlers are entitled to the refund, and in view the expenditure of such sums does not seem like a bargain. A similar amount is being provided for the acquisition of new ships for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the National Railways' branch line programme, with an outlay of some nineteen millions.

AS MR. TASCHEREAU at Quebec observes, Canada's unlucky in boundary settlements. Twice the United States has got the lion's share in the striking of boundaries, and now Newfoundland has carried off a portion of some 120,000 square miles that Canadians had been led to believe belonged to their Dominion. The decision of the Privy Council of the British Empire is the Labrador case gives the lesson to Canada, especially on the mainland, that the law of the land is self. The property is distinctly Canadian for all purposes and states private. It is

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Hispaniola, the famous ship of "Treasure Island," and the inscription reads simply: "To remember Robert Louis Stevenson." San Francisco is proud of its connection with Stevenson, and this little monument is as much a shrine as the newly-acquired cottage in America's Eastern mountains.

Did Whistler Whistle?

A MID-WESTERN newspaper in a tribute to the late Joseph Pennell, writes J. W. N. (Philadelphia), stated:

"Mr. Pennell was a personal friend of the late James MacNeil, whistler." *Christian Evangelist*.

Judicial Politeness

MR. H. T. WADDY, the London police magistrate who has just died, was so polite that he always addressed prisoners as "Mr." There must be times, however, when the man in the dock must find politeness on the bench a trifle incongruous. One recalls the story of Baron Graham, who, when pronouncing sentence on a batch of prisoners at Newgate, omitted one man's name. As they were about to leave the dock an official called Graham's attention to the oversight. The prisoners were brought back, and the judge said gravely to the man in question: "I sincerely beg your pardon, John Jones," and sentenced him to transportation for life.

March 12, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

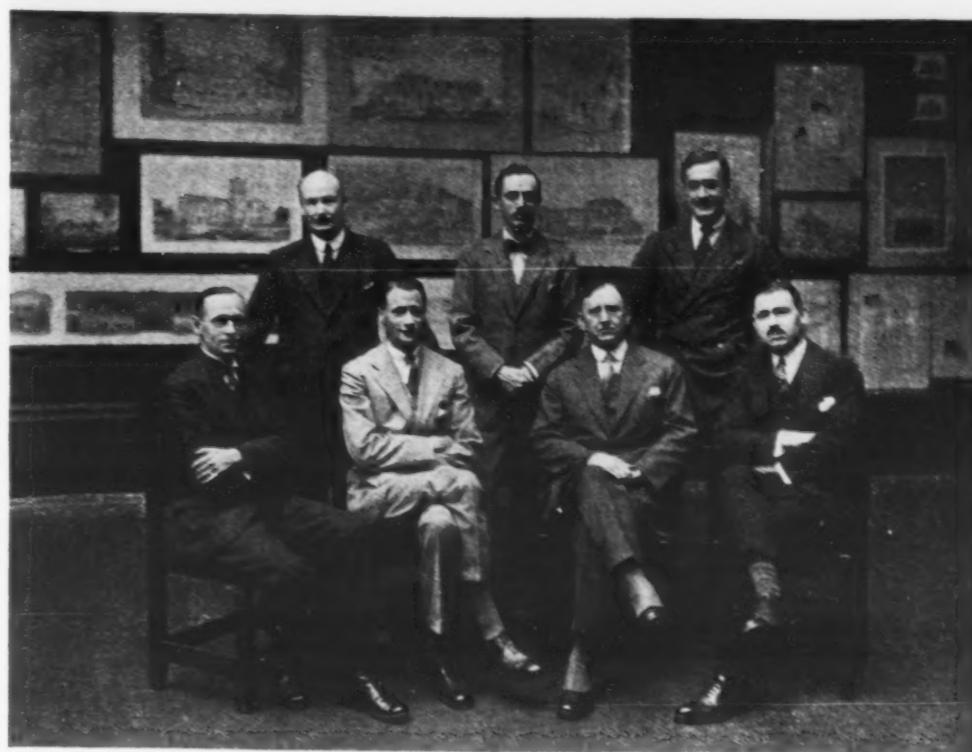
21

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WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOR LACES

After every meal



PROPAGANDISTS FOR CANADIAN ARCHITECTURE
The "Diet Kitchen Group" which organized the recent big exhibition in Toronto and which have been making their services heard in various ways. Standing, Left to Right: John M. Lyle, Mackenzie Waters, C. Barry Cleveland, Seated: William Somerville, Martin Baldwin, A. H. Gregg and A. S. Mathers.

Canada's Architectural Movement

"The Diet Kitchen" School and Its Propaganda for the Art

By H. M. Ridley

AN EXHIBITION, unique in the annals of Canadian art history, held captive the imaginations and interest of many visitors to the Art Gallery of Toronto during February. Never before were so many of the arts gathered together at one time in these halls of beauty. The connecting link was the architectural one. It is claimed by the Architects responsible for the holding of the exhibition that an isolated art does not exist, but that all the artistic products of civilization fit into the architectural scheme of things. Who can gainsay the truth of this? Take furniture, fabrics, silversware, metal, glass works to name only a few of the 100 allied arts, and each of these stands in relation to some kind of architectural setting.

Naturally enough, this truth was given emphasis in an exhibition at which the originators were Architects. Many Canadians may not be aware of it, but a new school has come into existence within the last year. This school designates itself, "The Diet Kitchen School of Architecture," and the name arose in this wise. About a year ago, a little group of leading Architects, members of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects, met every day at the Diet Kitchen on Bloor St., Toronto, for lunch, and it was while thus convivially engaged that they began to discuss ways and means for making Canadian Architecture and the allied arts better known. Soon their discussions had crystallized into definite plans and a definite movement, — and the "Diet School of Architecture" quite naturally evolved. There is a "Group of Seven" in Painting, and curiously enough, this new group by chance consists of seven. The members are John M. Lyle, W. L. Somerville, Martin Baldwin, A. S. Mathers, Eric W. Haldenby, Bruce H. Wright, D. Mackenzie Waters, and C. B. Cleveland.

These men realized that the Canadian public was strangely apathetic in regard to the work of Canadian architects and Canadian craftsmen, that while the work of Canadian architects and craftsmen was held in high regard in Europe, it frequently suffered in Canada through lack of appreciation and support. It occurred to them that a Pan-Canadian exhibition of Architecture and the Allied Arts at the Art Gallery, with contributions from European and United States sources, might serve a three-fold purpose: (a) to educate our people by actual demonstration of the work of Canadians; (b) to exhibit the work done for commercial firms by Canadian craftsmen, who otherwise have no opportunity of becoming known as craftsmen; (c) to stimulate our craftsmen to greater efforts by the comparison of their work with the products of the master craftsmen of other countries.

With the object of arranging for such an exhibition, a committee, with Mr. Baldwin as Chairman, was formed, and the Directors of the Art Gallery were approached. The reaction of the directorate was at first unfavourable — such an unheard-of exhibition seemed to be too much in the nature of an experiment. Soon, however, the "sweet reasonableness" of the proposition prevailed, and the result was an exhibition that proved to be the most popular one ever held at the Grange. In two weeks 29,000 people visited the exhibition. Already, as the direct outcome of it, many orders have been placed with architects, designers, and craftsmen for future work. The experiment, in other words, was an unqualified success.

"I pity that man or woman who has no cultured background," said Mr. John M. Lyle, in the course of a stimulating address on "Canadian Architecture," delivered at the Art Gallery in relation to the exhibition. "The man who gets no enjoyment out of books, who does not appreciate good music, or the theatre, or pictures, or sculpture, or architecture, there is no *joie de vivre* for him, the whole panoply and beauty of life is passing him by. He goes through life with but a fraction of the possibility of his nature realized."

"In the 17th and 18th centuries there was very great interest in Architecture and the Allied Arts, and a very great deal of real knowledge of the subject was displayed by the layman; but that interest suffered a decline during the Victorian era, and almost up to 1920. In the last few years, however, a very great awakening has taken place in France, Great Britain, and the United States, and is now getting under way in Canada. But in Canada we still attach too much importance to the purely utilitarian. Typical of our attitude, is our indifference to the work and personality of men who in Europe would be acclaimed as master-craftsmen, engineers, and architects.

"Take the unique engineering feat accomplished by Mr. Herrick Duggan of Montreal, Engineer in Chief in the construction of Quebec Bridge. This bridge, having a span of 640 feet, weighing 6,000 tons, was raised from scows in the St. Lawrence river to a height of 150 feet

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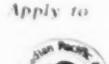
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Treasures undreamed of, you found them alone,

Guard them, they'll vanish when once you are grown,

Vanish, you know not where.

Perfect contentment is you to-day,

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Live in your wonder world while you may,

Sail little vessel bright, happy and gay,

Far over your ocean of dreams away,

And I will go sailing too.

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The enterprise of the National Council of Education in bringing to Canada a group of the finest British choristers, accompanied by several of the ablest authorities on British music, to sing and lecture in all parts of this country was one of the most magnificent educational ideas that has yet been forthcoming from that highly benevolent body. In many centres the demonstrations of the glory of ancient British music as well as the charm and dignity of later compositions have been a revelation. Even in Toronto, which ranks first among the cities of North America in its acquaintance with British music past and present, audiences had something to learn from the interpretations and from the discourses that have been an auxiliary feature of the tour. The Toronto visit on March 6th and 7th was indeed a most remarkable series of ovations. Not even the young conqueror of the Catalina Channel created more traffic congestion than did the British choristers at various hours of the day on Sunday, March 6th, when they sang at St. James' Cathedral in the morning, the Metropolitan (United) Church in the afternoon, and St. Paul's (Anglican) Church at night. At their secular concert in Massey Hall on Feb. 21st one of the largest audiences ever seen in that auditorium was present and many unable to obtain admission were turned back in the rain.

The ensemble consisted of twelve boys from the Choir of Westminster Abbey under the direction of Sydney H. Nicholson, Mus. Bac., organist of that historic religious pantheon, and nine adult choristers, The Gentlemen of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George in Windsor Castle, under the leadership of Rev. Edmund H. Fellowes, Mus. Doc., one of the most renowned of contemporary musical scholars. The Windsor Castle singers consisted of three male altos, three tenors, and two basses, and with the twelve boy trebles from Westminster Abbey, they constituted in many respects the most efficient and highly trained choral ensemble that has been heard on this continent. Steeped to the finger tips in tradition, perfectly blended and beautiful in tone, it would be difficult to imagine a finer edge of expression than they attained in many difficult numbers; for their attack, diction and phrasing were in most instances flawless. The only ensemble which could be compared with them was the authentic Vatican choir, originally trained by Perosi, heard here two or three years ago. It would be an exaggeration to say that the performances of the British singers excelled in quality and technique the renderings of the music of Palestrina, Vittoria and Perosi that were heard on that occasion, but since the more recent offerings both sacred and secular were based on our own traditions, and dealt with musical epochs in the history of our race, they were naturally more interesting.

In ecclesiastical surroundings the British choristers are naturally deeply impressive, but removed into the secular atmosphere of Massey Hall the visitors were equally authoritative and enchanting. In the six sacred works selected for that occasion, thrills of British ecclesiastical music was most succinctly presented. The first group consisted of works of the Tudor period, the great flowering time of British song, when, as Dr. Fellowes explained, no man was supposed to have achieved a liberal education unless he had mastered sight singing, and when the science of choral composition reached heights never since surpassed. The works sung were Oratio Gibbons' "Hosanna to the Son of David," Byrd's "Justorum Animarum" and Weelkes' "Gloria in Excelsis." All these composers, endowed with glorious devotional and imaginative qualities, and perfect skill in adapting music to words, have already been made familiar through our own choral organizations; but the thrilling tonal quality, the exquisite fitness and distinction of the British choristers gave them a new and fuller meaning. A most interesting anthem was a work by Maurice Greene, an almost forgotten English composer of the first half of the eighteenth century, "O Clap Your Hands Together." Coming from a period when British church music had entered on a long period of decline, this composition was surprisingly fresh and moving in its appeal. The nineteenth century offerings of a sacred order were "God is a Spirit" by Sterndale Bennett, and "Glorious and Powerful God" by Charles Villiers Stanford, two men who had a great deal to do with restoring the artistic prestige of British music and the results of whose labors are being felt everywhere to-day.

In the secular part of the programme the nine Windsor Castle choristers gave a brief and well varied programme of part songs performed by Royal Command some eighteen months ago. The two most interesting and difficult numbers were "Fantastic Airs" by Thomas Weelkes, one of Shakespeare's immediate contemporaries, and reputed to have been his boon companion at the Mermaid Tavern. They were entitled "The Nightingale" and "Since Robin Hood," both very quaint conceits, difficult to sing, and in the rendering exquisite examples of well-blended, flexible tone. The rest of the group consisted of a typical Glee by Beale and numbers by Hatton, Lee Williams and Hatton. The full ensemble sang two of the loveliest examples of the Elizabethan Madrigal, Wilbye's "Lady When I Behold" (rated by some as the finest work in this form) and Morley's better-known "My Bonny Lass She Smileth"; and later a modern group by Stanford, Pearsall and Elgar. The Elgar number was "My Love Dwelt in a Northern Land," in which the diminuendos were notably lovely. The boys rendered two part songs, Stanford's "This is the Way" (Grahamsian in treatment and

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March 12, 1927

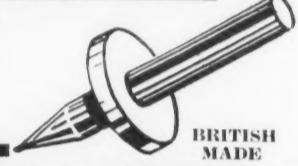
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MR. GEORGE ARISS

The eminent actor who returns to Toronto in one of his greatest characterizations, "Old English", in the stage play of the same name. He will appear at the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week of March 14th.

March 12, 1927

23

Evelyn Howard-Jones' Fine Recital

The visit of Mr. Evelyn Howard-Jones, the eminent English pianist, to Toronto is an event of the first importance and considering with this the splendid impression he made on local audiences in his appearance here last season, it was surprising that there was not a larger turn-out at his recital in the Margaret Eaton Hall on Thursday of last week. The term of "classical" has been applied to Mr. Howard-Jones, and it is an applicable term. He is first and foremost the scholar, the musician, with a passion for authenticity in form and fashion that makes his work so highly appreciated by fellow-artists. And combining as he does with this, a manipulation that is magical in its fluency and an inherently poetical temperament, he becomes the chamber pianist par excellence. He is not orchestral in his effects, although achieving a grandeur of tone that many regard as its better substitute; his playing is best described as of the purely pianistic order and to lovers of the piano nothing finer can be said.

For his program in Toronto Mr. Howard-Jones presented a Bach group, a Beethoven group, and a Brahms group, as well as four pieces by modern composers. His playing of Bach, in this instance the Passacaglia, the Prelude and Fugue in C sharp major and the Fuga Alla Giga was fascinating in its revelation of rhythm. In his perfection of balance and the artistry of his phrasing he made Bach enchanting once more, and his performance compared well with that of that other English pianist heard here recently, Mr. Harold Samuels. The Beethoven group comprised solely the various movements of the Sonata Op. 2, No. 3, composed by Beethoven when he was under the influence of Hayden and still experimenting. While not to be compared with the later works in which his genius was fully revealed it has sufficiently a promise of the Beethoven to be to make it quite interesting, and needless to say Mr. Howard-Jones brought out every attraction of melody and form it possessed.

In the various Brahms numbers the Scherzo in E flat minor, the B flat Intermezzo, the Capriccio in C sharp minor, and particularly his Waltzes, the pianist's delicacy of touch and impeccability of rhythm were never more apparent, and the result enhanced by the refinement in his interpretation was most refreshing music. The modern group was distinctly diverting. Ravel's "Le Gibet" is highly pictorial in a bizarre fashion, made impressive by the constant intoning of one sombre bell-like note. It is quite an experience. The second number was Debussy's fantastic "Masques" and the concluding numbers, John Ireland's "Amberley Wild Brooks," depicting the scene of the title in a turbulent and strangely attractive manner, and Arnold Fox's "Burlesque," a droll and robust concert obviously modern. And all played with a vast sympathy by Mr. Howard-Jones.

New Symphony Orchestra

At its recent twilight concert the New Symphony Orchestra gave an excellent reading of Franz Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," and indicated that it is holding to the improvement in tone and decision noted at the previous recital. The popularity of "Les Preludes," composed around 1850, is not to be wondered at. It is intended as a musical translation of life, and the restraint and meditative nature of its expression are highly poetical. Developing as it does the thought that life is but a series of preludes to the song of death, it gives the composer ample opportunity in depicting the major episodes of existence to revel in a variety of emotion and he suggests the mysticism of creation, the joy of love, the thrill of combat, and the contentment of simple peace in appealing fashion. The orchestra seemed quite in the mood of its subject and rendered this minor epic quite satisfactorily. Its final number, the Prelude to Act III of Lohengrin, was given in conventional but effective style.

The guest artist with the New Symphony at this concert was Mr. Evelyn Howard-Jones, of whom we have already spoken. He chose to play Beethoven's G major piano concerto with the orchestra, and it was a rarely delightful performance. The concerto is the product of Beethoven's most fruitful period and is richly musical. The first movement, the Allegro Moderato, while unpretentious, is essentially melodious and of a kind that found in the delicacy and poetry of Mr. Howard-Jones' touch a perfect revelation. The solo work in the second movement, the Andante, was of a similar gentle nature, although more emotional, and was effectively contrasted with the vigorous solemnity of the strings. A lively rondo giving both orchestra and piano opportunity for splendid display concluded the concerto. This concert touched the high-water mark in the New Symphony's season.

Toronto Conservatory Trio

The second of the three recitals this season by the Toronto Conservatory Trio on Tuesday of last week was decidedly interesting in that it presented a program made up entirely of works by three British composers, Elgar, Grieg and two who have been associated with the musical life of Toronto for many years, Dr. Healey Willan and Leo Smith. If one expected a conventionality in the compositions of Dr. Willan and Mr. Smith, one was agreeably disappointed for in the former's Trio in B minor and in the various songs of the latter one discovered the touch of the authentic composer and music indeed of a high order which would appear with distinction on any program.

The Trio in B Minor is of a strongly modern flavor, and the Largo movement without any preamble astounds and exhilarates one with its untamed vigour, possessing a fervour not usually associated with the language of the copy-book. The Fantasy is more restrained, expressing itself in terms of quiet beauty and entirely cerebral in its stimulation of the fancy. The



SENNO RABINOFF
The phenomenal young violinist and pupil of Professor Leopold Auer will be heard in Toronto at the Margaret Eaton Hall on March 16th.

Scherzo is a bit of rhythmic roguery that is vastly appealing going into a stirring finale that eventually concludes the work. It is an exceptionally meritorious composition and an exciting piece for performance, well played with sprightly spirit and precision by the Conservatory Trio (Alberto Guerriero, Frank Bauchens and Leo Smith). Leo Smith's songs reveal him as a composer of deep feeling and imagination, and one has rarely heard lovelier settings from the point of view of pure song than his in Swinburne's "Ballad of Dreamland and The Heavenly Way" (The thermometer Roundels). These were sung by Miss Myrtle Hale, possessed of a rich and unforced contralto with a simplicity and lack of artifice that permitted each melody to reveal its full nobility. Loveliest, too, were the settings to music of Julian Campbell-Scott's poems, "Eve," "Spring Night" and "A June Lyrical" and the two sacred songs, "God Who Created Man" with Henry Bunting's hymn and G. R. Chesterton's "Behold Thy King" (which, sitting on an Ark's bow, were quite impressive).

The Grieg's work presented was his Trio, "Five Homely Sketches" — "In the Hills," "By the Rivers," "The Water-Wheel," "The Village Church," and "At the Fair" — which gives ample evidence of this brilliant modern English composer's ability to describe the varying scene in ravishing musical phrases. The execution by the Conservatory Trio of these was all that could be desired. Regarding their entire performance of the evening one was decidedly impressed with the clever work particularly of Mr. Guerriero at the piano.

Hal Frank

George Arliss Talks on Public Taste

"It always amazes me," says George Arliss, "to have a people talking about what the public wants. If a producer really knew what the public wanted, his fortune would be made overnight. My own idea is that the public never wants any particular type of play—it seems nonsensical to say that the public doesn't want costume plays any more or doesn't want war plays. I think the public wants any kind of a play that is a good play, the only kind of a play it doesn't want is a poor play."

"So many plays are written with every other purpose apparently in the author's mind excepting the purpose of entertainment. I don't mean by entertainment necessarily loud laughter. Anything is good entertainment that takes one's mind off oneself and one's affairs, and absorbs and relaxes one for the time being—that is why bridge is such an excellent entertainment."

"Then, too, I think a theatre ought to have quantities of crimson and gold in it! One ought to feel that he is off on a holiday the moment he steps into a theatre—and that is rather difficult in some of these new 'arty' theatres. I believe in suggestion, instead of literal photographic methods, which have crept into the theatre of late, particularly in these sensational plays which have made such a storm. It is not necessary to spell out an idea in words of one syllable in order to make clear the meaning. If, for instance, a playwright wishes to create a 'tough' character, if he is an artist he will not find it necessary to give that role nothing but oaths and vulgarity to speak—there are other and more subtle methods of delineation and they are more effective in my opinion. Furthermore, I do not believe the public really wants that sort of thing."

TWO attractive productions by the English players at the Empire Theatre have been "Lavender Ladies," which ran last week and "In the Next Room," which is continuing this week. The first is an English play which had not been seen before in Canada and is a charming comedy dealing with the conflict of old and new ideas. Two old ladies who live in an old-fashioned village by the sea are visited by their niece, an extremely modern young person who has acquired all her father's ideas which he revealed in his novels, advocating free love. How she comes to change her attitude is revealed in a play in which comedy and sentiment are delightfully interwoven. Miss Blyth Daly scored in the role of "April's Year." The young actress and Eugene Wesley was excellent as her father. In the roles of the lavender ladies Miss Audrey Ridgewell and Miss Anne Carew were happily cast. It was a performance, indeed, that set a high standard.

"In the Next Room," the play this week, doesn't pretend to be anything other than a thriller. It has been seen before in Toronto and concerns itself with the events that arise out of the theft of a valuable cabinet in the home of a collector of antiques and the substitution thereof for a fake cabinet. Before the mystery has been solved several murders take place. The piece has been built for thrills and is given a satisfactory presentation by the company, among whom Miss Blyth Daly and George Le Guere are prominent in the excellence of their portrayals.

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

AT THE Women's Musical Club in the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall last Thursday afternoon Madame Grace Smith Harris repeated her delightful lecture "Romantic Miniatures" and returned triumphant in the mode of a century which introduced her audience with charming informalities into the lives of the four romantic composers, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann and Chopin. The association in her lecture of these by anecdote and episodes from their lives was cleverly contrived and the result was over as your's fascinating intimacy with those great musical figures. Madame Smith Harris gave added appeal to her rental by playing various of these composers' works, including Schubert's "Moment Musique," a Chopin Nocturne, and Schumann's "Scenes from Childhood" with a sense of truth and a refinement of sentiment that made her playing very attractive.

A RECENT of great interest was that of the celebrated French organist Louis Vierne, who was heard at St. Paul's Anglican Church on March 1st. While possibly not so brilliant in the perfection of his technique as Dupre, the strong sense of taste and rhythm that underlie his playing give his performance a wider appeal from the broader standpoint. In the French School and in his own works he excels and Vierne has a wider reader and at the same time more finely brilliant reading of the Widor Toccata has been given here. The splendid reception that M. Vierne received in Toronto leads one to hope that he will return again soon.

(See Also Page 26)

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ELIE SPIVAK, Violinist
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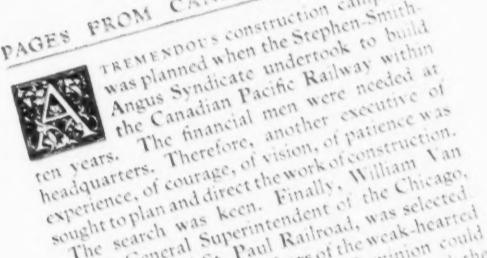
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1867 — 1927
DIAMOND JUBILEE SERIES

PAGES FROM CANADIAN HISTORY



WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE

**Born near Joliet, Illinois, U.S.A., 1843
Appointed General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, 1888
Selected second President, 1893
Created K.C.M.G., 1894
President of the Board of Directors, 1899
Died, 1917**

CANADIAN PACIFIC

IT SPANS THE WORLD

TREMENDOUS construction campaign

was planned when the Stephen-Smith-Angus Syndicate undertook to build

the Canadian Pacific Railway within

ten years. The financial men were needed at

headquarters. Therefore, another executive of

experience, of course, of vision, of patience was

sought to plan and direct the work of construction.

The search was keen. Finally, William Van

Horne, General Superintendent of the Chicago,

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, was selected.

Van Horne flouted the fears of the weak-hearted

and scorned the idea that the Dominion could

never be linked except by connections through the

United States. Selecting an all-Canada route, he

led the way west, through waste of forest, rock and

muskeg north of Lake Superior, while directing

another army, moving east from the Pacific coast

through the so-called unconquerable Rockies.

On the 7th of November, 1885, Sir Donald

Smith (Lord Strathcona) drove the last spike of

the connecting rail which marked the completion of

North America's first transcontinental railway.

The impossible had been accomplished in five

years instead of the stipulated ten.

As the second President of the Canadian Pacific

Railway, Van Horne's fame spread to all quarters

of the globe. He was a connoisseur of art and in

later years became as familiar a figure in London

and Paris as he was on the plains and mountains

of western Canada. His ideals, his energy, his

vision are today a part of the living structure of

the Canadian Pacific Railway.

41



RADIATOR NEVERLEAK

WHOOPING COUGH

Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Spasmodic Cough and Influenza

The most widely used remedy for whooping cough and spasmodic coughs. The best known and most effective, while the safest, medicine. Manufactured in 1879.

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A new and unique remedy
Sold by Druggists
and by the Vapo-Resolene Co.,
Lemming Miles Bldg., Montreal, Que.

for Sciatica

The penetrating warmth of BAUME BENGUE goes right to the sore spot, reduces the congestion, and soothes the irritated nerve cells and tissues. Wonderful for every ache and pain. It has relieved millions of sufferers.

Say "Ben Gay" to your druggist.

174
BAUME BENGUE
(ANALOGIQUE)
The Original
Baume
\$1.00

For Free Sample
Send 10c, to cover
cost of packing and
mailing.
The Lemming Miles
Co. Ltd., Montreal.

"Swift"

BY THE death of Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill a quaint and interesting political figure disappears for ever from the scene. The present generation of politicians hardly knew him, but for some 30 years he was a striking personality in the House and the wonder is that he did not make more of a mark. Perhaps that was because he was such a bundle of contradictions. A noisy and vehement interrupter, and yet one of the greatest sticklers for Parliamentary forms. Violent and even rancorous in his attacks, and yet one of the kindest-hearted of men. A mine of information, especially on constitutional questions, an indefatigable reader of Blue Books, and yet unable to turn his knowledge to the best account. He was frequently a thorn in the side of his Nationalist colleagues for he never mollified his interruptions to suit the exigencies of the political moment, and his vociferous cheer when the news of Lord Methuen's capture was announced had something to do with Lord Rosebery's repudiation of Home Rule. "Swift," as he was always called, had his own explanation for this jubilant, but unfortunate, outburst. He had long been campaigning against Lord Methuen because he considered him to be an incompetent officer who had been retained too long in command, and his jubilation was intended to signify his satisfaction that incompetency had met with its deserts rather than delight at a success. Nois and turbulent as he was, he hardly ever came into actual conflict with the Queen, so great was his respect as a Conservative for the senior and authority of the Speaker. It was no common sight to see him in the Lobby after he had been unmercifully censured in the House, expounding with kindness and bearing an toe, for the very people he had been attacking, that his vigorous efforts were all intended in a Platonic sense and his explanations were always accepted by his opponents. Somehow or other Swift, however extravagant his language or behavior might be, always had the goodwill of the House. In appearance he was ungainly and almost painfully ugly, with a ragged beard surrounding a plumbibent jaw. He was very sensitive about his looks and the faintest reference to the Zoological Gardens would throw him into a paroxysm of anger. He had a good deal of solid work to his credit. It was he who secured the final abolition of flogging in the Navy, and the modern rule that a Company directorate and a Ministerial appointment cannot be held together was the outcome of his agitation.

A Village Wireless Supply

IN HYTHE, near Southampton, a little out of the way village, on the borders of the New Forest, there has been in operation for some months past what might be called a "wireless supply station." The proprietor of the only wireless stores has set up a wireless receiver, from which double wires run to numerous houses—some as far as half a mile from the station. These householders, for a small weekly charge, receive wireless programmes daily, without any trouble of tuning in and out and upkeep of a receiver, and what is of much benefit to the general community—a marked decrease in local oscillation. Each subscriber pays the usual license fee of 10s. The service is giving general satisfaction.

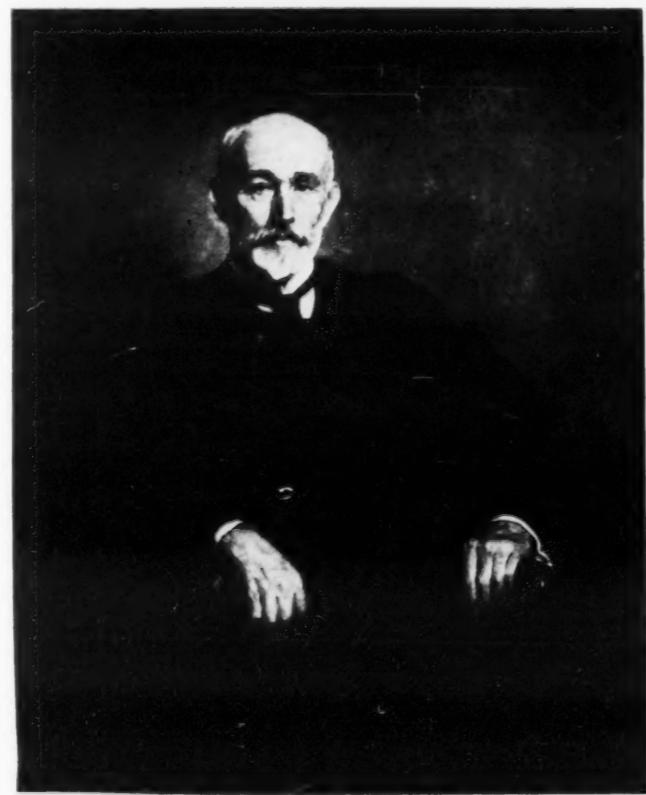
V FASHION PARADE EIGHT

MILES LONG

Fashion turns to Atlantic City—people are coming from all parts of the continent not only to get the season's mode first hand but to celebrate the passing of winter with a general good time.

Eight miles of boardwalk give you an ever changing panorama of smartly dressed visitors to Atlantic City. There are plenty of diversified amusements, riding, golf, motoring and the theatres. Plenty of accommodation too—fifty-five hotels from which to make your choice.

Plan a trip to Atlantic City. Ask any Canadian National Railways Agent for full information, fares, hotels, rates, etc.



CANADIAN EDUCATIONIST HONORED
The above able portrait of Dr. N. C. James, of the University of Western Ontario, (London, Ont.), the work of Wyle Grier, R.C.A., of Toronto, was recently presented to the University by the graduates in arts. Dr. James has been connected with the University of Western Ontario for over thirty years as head of the Department of German and was for many years provost of Western University before it was reorganized under the new name.

NASH

Leads the World in Motor Car Value

23 Models—4 Wheelbase Lengths

Prices range from \$1190 to \$3050

f.o.b. Toronto Tax Paid

Never before in its history has Nash offered so compellingly attractive an array of motor car values.

Colorfully finished in exquisite blends and harmonies, of supreme gracefulness in line and design, and richly appointed and fitted thruout, this great group of 23 models provides Canada's most inviting opportunity in the selection of a motor car.

Embraced within this notable array of body styles are three distinct series—the Light Six, Special Six, and Advanced Six, and 4 wheelbase lengths, for the Advanced Six Series includes models of extra long wheelbase.

And of particular interest is the sensational new Nash body design as exemplified by the new Cavalier model and the new Special Sedan on the Special Six chassis, and the new Ambassador and the new Special Sedan on the Advanced Six chassis, together with the superb new Light Six De Luxe Sedan—the style car of the \$1500 field.

Each model of the 23 possesses the superlative performance ability of the great Nash 7-bearing motor—the world's smoothest type.

And each model offers as standard equipment, at no extra cost, 4-wheel brakes of special Nash design, and 5 disc wheels.

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Stewart Nash Motors Ltd.
Nash Motor Sales Co., Ltd.
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Nash Ajax Motors, Ltd.
Brea Nash Motors, Ltd.
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Every Model Powered with the 7-Bearing Motor

World's Smoothest Type

LIGHT SIX SERIES
Touring \$1190
Coupe 1270
Two-Door Sedan 1270
Four-Door Sedan 1365
De Luxe 4-Door Sedan 1485

SPECIAL SIX SERIES
Two-Passenger Roadster 81535
Four-Passenger Roadster 1785
Touring 1560
Coupe 1600
Sedan 1770
Four-Door Sedan 1910
Special Sedan 2160
The CAVALIER 2470

ADVANCED SIX SERIES
Touring \$1945
Sedan 2070
Four-Passenger Roadster 2145
Four-Door Sedan 2220
Special Sedan 2470

ADVANCED SIX SERIES
Extra Long Wheelbase
Touring (7-passenger) \$2165
Victoria (4-Passenger) 2905
Four-Door Coupe 3050
Sedan (7-Passenger) 3050
The AMBASSADOR 3050

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Halifax, N. S.
Montreal and Quebec, Que.
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On the way to the office remember to get Gillette Blades.

with the finest edge steel can take

The De Luxe Package
Thirty blades (60 keenest shaving edges.) The finest means science can devise for a truly perfect shave. Quality safeguarded by the most careful preparation, selection and inspection.

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SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THE WORLD OVER

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

March 12, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

25

Understand
Other Fellow's
Viewpoint
John Galsworthy's Creed
of Tolerance
By Irma Kraft

THERE is a tolerance about John Galsworthy as definite in his personality as it is in his writings. It is a characteristic of his manner, of his bearing, and so it was that we came to discuss it not long ago in his home at Grove Lodge, Hempstead. It seems superfluous to emphasize a trait already so well known, but it became, in this instance, the basis of an interview which involved much of his work, including "Old English," which George Arliss is acting.

The man who wrote "Old English" and "The Forsyte Saga" evolved a personal philosophy, vastly interesting. And this philosophy must carry him over into the creation of characters as widely different as Lord Miltoun, Courtier Baba, John Soames. But it is in the person of "The Stoic" as George Arliss portrays him in "Old English" that one catches a gleam of that vast tolerance underlying everything John Galsworthy does or writes.

It is this tolerance with life which animates and stimulates him, and which popped out briskly into our conversation over the tea-cups. I had been asking him why he did not do the "Forsyte Saga" into drama; it seemed to me teeming with play values, and could be done into a series of plays which would thrill his admirers with joy. He dreamed awhile and then observed...

"But this Saga can go on, as it plays... on and on... as life it self. Fleur will have much yet come into her life. The things which lurk only in printed page... the qualities which no one can inject into drama... the tolerance which must animate life."

"Meaning the sympathy with all things?"

"Just that..." my host remarked, "sympathy and toleration. An insight into motives, making allowances for conditions, a realization of obstacles."

"And yet your Old English had little tolerance with other people's viewpoints?"

"Right. In that lay Old English's failure. Because of his lack of tolerance he could not understand his daughter, his business associates... his friends. It was because of this lack of tolerance of other people's viewpoints that he got into the mess which ended him. He could not see their way of thinking. And it was because of this very lack of it that I intended to emphasize the need of it in our every day lives."

He mused awhile, then thought aloud again.

"It seems so simple to me, this comprehension of another's viewpoints. My detractors say I can write on all sides of a question. Perhaps. And some day it may prove fatal. But there are all sides. Don't you think? The greengrocer, with his troubles—they are just as real to him as the capitalist's and he has his philosophy. The sweated worker, whose days and nights turn into a jumble of 'pants by the dozen'... all real to him, these problems so foreign to the rest of the world. But how dare we impose our philosophy upon him... philosophy only born of our own individual conditions?"

"If we all had that view there would be no labor problem," I suggested.

"Now you've struck it. The crux of the labor problem, I believe, lies in the very phase, the understanding of another's viewpoint."

"It may come in the millennium," I sighed. "In the meantime we've got capital and labor to understand. When you see things so very tolerantly, doesn't it become increasingly difficult to take sides?"

"But must we take sides?" Galsworthy queried. "Would there be so many sides if everybody tried to reach the truth?"

"Nature herself takes sides," I said. "The strong against the weak. The survival of the fittest. Aren't you yourself afraid of seeing all sides of a question equally well? What becomes of your contention?" I was thinking of "Fraternity" which had left me perplexed and "The Patriarch."

"In a measure you are right," Galsworthy stared dreamily into the fire. "My audiences would be far happier if I settled things for them. Everything. But how can I? Date I or any one? The best we can do is to present the question as it is, just as it is. Landowner and laborer, capitalist and sweated worker, each has his claims, his philosophy, his life. So will I present it with all the skill with in my power. Art can do no more. It must not hold a brief for justice until some divine power has shown



FLORENCE EGAN

A young California violinist of high attainments, who organized a women's orchestra of exceptional quality, known as "Babe Egan's Hollywood Redheads." The orchestra will be heard in Montreal and Toronto theatres in the near future. Miss Egan spent a part of her childhood in Rossland, B.C., where her father, Col. John Egan, a widely known journalist, was one of the editors of the "Rossland Miner."

us what justice is. Use all our artistry to show it living, breathing. Its lights and shades, claims and portions. Present the case with skill and art, the heart, and then leave it, gently, to its fate."

"To do its own work?"

"Precisely. If it is well enough presented, it will."

He continued to talk with fervor. Of life today, its injustices, abuses, Labor conditions which torture his spirit. The passing of the English aristocracy; the flavor of the patrician which is passing and which will soon be bought but memory. All of life seem focussed, crystal clear, within his vision. He sees it with clarity and with a profound toleration which weighs and balances and judges not.

A Home in a Mews

LONDONERS, formerly well-to-do but whose means no longer permit them to live in town houses, are resorting to strange devices in order to remain in the fashionable West End. A lady who has recently made her home in a mews has been relating her experiences. This particular mews backs on to a street of big houses of which they formerly contained the coachmen's quarters and stables, but their function to-day seems to be quite as much to provide a solution of the housing problem for anxious house seekers who fail to find it among the flats and maisonettes into which many big houses have been converted. Opposite to her house in the mews is a former stable, now a

gay little white-fronted residence, green shuttered, with three neatly-clipped bay trees in tubs alongside its bright green front door. The coach-house front, bricked up nearly halfway, gives generous space for the low casement window of the living room, to which dignity it has now been promoted. Above the iron door, the hayloft of former days, now an airy bedroom, "gives" on to a miniature balcony with nasturtiums running riot over its rails. The lady's house had been in the earlier stages of its existence the public house of the mews, with a little skittle alley at the back. The bar needed but little alteration to turn it into a comfortable and rather picturesque parlor, with its low broad window occupying the whole of the front and commanding a view of the opposite neighbor's bay trees, and the alcove where the bar counter used to be making an inviting fireside recess which a large luxuriant Chesterfield settee piled with bright hued cushions fitted as if made for it. The bar parlor is now a comfortable room for a maid, and the passageway between the rooms has provided accommodation for a good bathroom. There are two bedrooms upstairs, and a good-sized kitchen and scullery in the basement, while the dining room looks out on to a pretty little garden into which the skittle alley has been converted.

Elysium

Hushed their feet tall
On the dewy grass
In robe rhythmic
Shining they pass

Lovers who for bliss
Grave and rare and deep
Need no clasp or kiss
Or lovers' sleep

George Rochester Hamilton

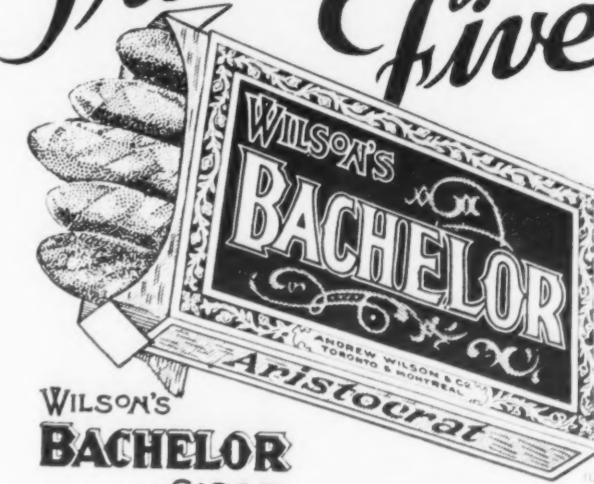
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"The National," leaving Toronto every evening at 9:00 p.m. for Winnipeg, has gained a worthwhile reputation. It is a fast and convenient train. It offers you all the comforts of home even to radio entertainment.

Splendid meals, restful berths, attentive service and interesting radio programs of music and news help to make your trip one of continued interest. At Winnipeg good connections can be made for all Western points.

Tickets and full information from any Canadian National Agent.

Friendly Five



Produce them from your pocket **fresh sealed** in the convenient pack that preserves their perfect condition.

also in handy packs of ten

Of all investments, a Crown Life Policy will bring most happiness. It protects your wife, your children, your business and your old age.

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Executives

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Power Houses, Office
Buildings and other
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The ideal paint for cement floors. Prevents staining. This penetrating paint contains a special preservative.

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A product of high quality for all metal work. Gives real protection to structural steel, iron bridges, gas and water tanks, metal roofs, smoke stacks, galvanized iron, etc.

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A durable, glossy, colorless finish for hardwood floors. Admirable for the office floor where a tough, heat proof finish is so essential.

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For the interior walls and ceilings of offices and public buildings there is nothing like this fine, soft paint that dries with a soft, velvety finish that makes for very pleasant surroundings.

**Special Hospital and
Laboratory Enamel**
Ideal for the purposes its name suggests. Will withstand moisture and steam. A splendid finish for large institutional kitchens.

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An easy-to-apply, quick-drying lacquer for the finishing of various manufactured products.

Machinery Enamel
A rust preventing finish for machinery.

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In white and colors for hot and cold water and steam pipes. Fine for sprinkler systems. Largely used for identifying pipe lines throughout buildings.

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For electrical use.

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Because of its absolute guaranteed purity, Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint is the most economical that can be obtained. It covers more surface and covers it better, because it is free from adulterations and substitutes.

Buying "cheap" paint is mistaken economy. You may save on the first coat of material but later you pay for this supposed saving. A gallon of "cheap" paint covers only about half as much surface as can be covered with a gallon of "100% Pure" Paint. Then again, never forget that the labor cost for applying "cheap" paint is just as great as for applying "100% Pure" Paint, while "100% Pure" Paint will look better and last years longer. Buying "cheap" paint, therefore, is in reality the greatest extravagance.

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MARTIN-SENOUR 100%PURE Paint & Varnishes

MUSIC & DRAMA

PIANO pupils of Frank S. Welsman gave a most enjoyable recital in the Conservatory Hall last week. The Beethoven Waldstein Sonata in its entirety was played with authority and fine musical understanding by Percy Faith. Virginia Johnson gave an effective reading of the Liszt Concert Etude, and William Connor played the Chopin Valse in A flat with a good deal of animation and color. The Brahms B minor Rhapsody was given a reading, well regulated in regard to both tempo and nuance by Beryl

Welsman, while Jack Peters' rendition of Liszt's Second Rhapsody was a brilliant effort which revealed unusual pianistic ability. He also contributed two Chopin numbers.

Miss Marjorie Hutchings, a pupil of Miss Nina Gale, lent her assistance and sang a group of songs with artistic effect.

SIGMUND FEUERMAN, the celebrated Austrian violinist, plays the Beethoven Concerto in D Major with the new Symphony Orchestra in its next Thursday Concert, Tuesday, March 15th. Sigmund Feuerman played with all the big European orchestras many times. Nikisch, Weingartner, Bruno Walter, and Henry Wood being among the notable conductors he played under. Critical opinion of Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Rome and London pronounced him a violinist of the first rank. New York endorsed this opinion. This season he plays six recitals in New York — an excellent series. The orchestral numbers are Herold's brilliant Overture "Zampa" and the Symphonic Poem "Finlandia" of Sibelius.

THE Hambourg Trio (Reginald Stew- art, pianist, Elie Spivak, violinist, Boris Hambourg, cellist) gives its only Toronto Recital this season at the Margaret Eaton Hall, Yonge and McGill Streets on Wednesday evening, March 28th, at \$3.00.

THERE have been comedies and more comedies, but there has not yet been one to equal Harold Lloyd's "The Kid Brother" — it's good fun for all ages — the most successful picture from the standpoint of patronage that the Regent Theatre has had since "Beau Geste". The reason is easy to see: people love to laugh and be merry and bright, and this great Lloyd comedy is chock full of laughter.

The "Kid" of the Hickory family is more or less down trodden by his two older and stronger brothers. His own father can see "nothing" to him, because he is not big and strong like the rest of them, who are famed in their county for physical prowess. The "Kid" is given the kitchen chores and all other housework to do, his antics in this first part of the film introduce quite a few new tricks in the easiest way to keep house. Oil gas companies will please note such as patient workers a newer and better way of washing and drying dishes, etc. — all in all it keeps folks roaring with laughter. But the "Kid" proves himself later in the film by outwitting a couple of very bad men — saving the job of sheriff for his father, and the family honor too — and during the early part of the fun he meets Mary (Johanna Hallston). That means a most welcome and wholesome love-making story from then on. The action is funny fast throughout and there is much more fun than the proverbial barrel of monkeys; by the way, there is a monkey in the picture that constitutes a large share of the fun; of course being rural there are the other animals all in it, it's just fun from start to finish. On the stage, Fred Ensminger, that inimitable English comedian does his funny stuff — there is a beautiful Travelling in newsy news and the music, of course, is by the Famous Regent orchestra with Fredric Nicolai conducting. A splendid show, and we think the best in town.

GODFREY MILLS in Whithorn Ames' production of John Galsworthy's "Old English" reappears at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week. In "Old English" Arliss is seen in a role unlike any in which he ever has acted. Of course, there is that tinge of whimsiness that has come to be associated with the characters Arliss has played. Those who think of Galsworthy as the author of "Scrib", "The Silver Box" or "Loyalties" are surprised at the different quality of "Old English", where he has no moral to preach and no cloak of class or economics to portray. He is here concerned with the position of a party. Whithorn Ames has cast "Old English" handsomely, and includes Fred Marshal, a popular Australian actress, Molly Johnson, Dora Lennox, Henrietta Crosman, Julian Bernhard, Elinor Johnson, Leon F. Simpson, Murray Kinnell, Henry Morris, Alan Trotter, Guy Cunningham, M. Murray Stephens, Lewis A. Scott, Percy Norman, Thomas Donnelly, Arthur Villiers, George Hartman, Harry Kendall, Peter Jacob and Martin Daniel. Maudie T. Howell is stage manager. As Mr. Arliss is on the stage at the beginning of the play and the basis of the plot is revealed at once, playgoers are urged to be seated before the curtain rises — at 8:30 at night and 2:30 at the matinees.

THERE are those of us who like to drop a tear in the theatre and those of us who like to laugh. Next week the Empire Theatre is dedicated to those who are ticklers and want to leave their cares behind for an evening of mirth and enjoyment — not a bit nervous. If you enjoy



COLLEEN MOORE
whose latest production, "Orchids and
Eminence," is on view at the Uptown all
next week.

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Canadian National Railways offer superior through service to Philadelphia en route to Atlantic City.

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Corner King and Toronto Streets.
Phone Main 42-11; Adel 3179; Adel 604.

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England and France

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6 Days to Europe

Plymouth, England, the first port of call — and a few short hours away — Le Havre de Paris — no transferring to steamer — down the gangplank — three hours — Paris, France, April 2
Paris, April 23

The New Steamship
Ile De France, July 2

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Whose company French Line Agent
and General Traveler Office for their horses.

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No need to visit Switzerland for mountain scenery — or Norway for its rugged fjords. In Canada, a few days' journey from here are miles and miles of natural grandeur that easily overshadow the scenic show places of Europe.

You can see the finest and most varied scenery in the world by taking one of the Canadian National Railways' complete and inexpensive tours to the Pacific Coast and Alaska.

The tours offer you a chance to visit famous Jasper National Park, where you can see and climb towering mountains — or explore the depths of the mysterious Maligne Canyon.

Vancouver and Victoria are on the itinerary too — the most beautiful and interesting cities on the North Pacific Coast.

You have read of the Inside Passage, the Scenic Seas of the North Pacific Coast. Here is your chance to see it — a thousand mile boat trip with Vancouver at one end and Skagway, Alaska, at the other — with a thousand and one unusual sights during the passage — glaciers that tower high above the water's edge — and great snow capped mountains you will never forget.

You can visit all these wonders in one complete tour. Ask any Canadian National Railways Agent on the trip. He will help you plan your itinerary and give you full information and illustrated literature.

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Commerce

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Through the largest number of branches in Canada —

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G715

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good enough for tomorrow

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Experimenting, testing and retesting always with the object of discovering or developing new sources of satisfaction and enjoyment for the motoring public.

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That General Motors Research will always be dedicated to the proposition that "Today's best is never good enough for tomorrow".

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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 12, 1927

Canada's Loss Newfoundland's Gain

Privy Council's Decision Gives to Newfoundland Large Area Hitherto Claimed by Canada — Newfoundland is Awarded Beneficial Ownership of Tract Three Times Size of Her Own Island and Greater in Extent Than England, Wales and Scotland Combined—Contentions of Both Governments Are Here Set Out—Results Flowing From Decision

By Charles P. Plaxton, K. C.

Senior Advisory Counsel Department of Justice, who was associated with the presentation of Canada's Case Before the Privy Council

TO THE list of important boundary disputes which have resulted in the subtraction of large areas from the territory hitherto regarded as embraced within the Dominion of Canada—or which the Alaskan Boundary Case was notable instance within recent years—there is now to be added another, the Labrador Boundary dispute, as a result of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council announced by Viscount Cave, the Lord Chancellor, in London, England, on the 1st instant. By this decision the Colony of Newfoundland, the Cinderella of early colonial history, comes into fortune: she is, in effect, awarded the beneficial ownership and administration of a tract of territory within the eastern watershed of the Labrador Peninsula comprising some 115,000 square miles; in other words, an area larger in extent by some 22,300 square miles than the whole of England, Wales and Scotland combined (88,745 sq. m.) and almost three times as large as the Island of Newfoundland (40,200 sq. m.) itself.

The case was remarkable for the fact that, although the location of the boundary turned principally upon the terms of instruments issued as far back as 1763, the matter did not become an issue between the two governments until 1903. It had formed the topic of some correspondence between the two governments in 1889, and of discussion, with other questions, at the Halifax conference in 1892. But it was not considered to be a matter of much importance in those days and no settlement was arrived at. The question became acute, however, when the Newfoundland Government, in 1902, embarking on a new administrative departure, granted certain licenses to cut timber over large areas on the Hamilton River and the licensees commenced operations. This brought the question of the boundary to an issue.

The dispute was also notable for the wide divergence of the rival contentions of the two governments. The issue turned upon the meaning and application of the term "coast of Labrador" as used in certain instruments issued by George III, who is chiefly remembered for his colonial blunders. Following the cession of Canada with all its dependencies by France to Great Britain in 1763, a Commission was issued on the 25th April, 1763, appointing Captain Thomas Graves, Commander of the King's ships on the Newfoundland Station, to be Governor in and over the Island of Newfoundland and "all the coast of Labrador from the entrance of Hudson and all the coast of Labrador to the River St. John which discharges itself into the sea nearly opposite the Island of Anticosti", etc. The extent of "coast" thus assigned to the supervision of the Governor of Newfoundland, embodied in the Province of Quebec with other territory by the Quebec Act, 1774, was, in 1809, again re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland. By an Act of 1825 "so much of the said coast as lies to the westward of a line to be drawn due north and south from the Bay or Harbour of Blanc Sablon as far as the 52nd degree of north latitude, and from thence westward along that parallel until it reaches the Bominco River, then northward along the right or East bank of that river and its headwaters to their source, and from thence due north to the coast of the watershed or height of land thence, and from thence westward and northward along the crest of the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean until it reaches Cape Chidley."

(Continued on Page 36)

Canada's Northlands for Wheat

Garnet Wheat Extends Agricultural Boundary 100 to 150 Miles Further North — Possibilities for Farmers Grow With Every Passing Year—New Wheat Stood Up Well in Tests, While Other Varieties Were Nipped by Frost

THE wheat belt in Western Canada was definitely and beyond question placed much farther north in 1926 when the wheat adjudged to be the best on the North American continent in that year came from the Peace River Country of Northern Alberta, eight hundred miles north of the international border, says Agricultural and Industrial Progress in its March number. The world long hesitated now to put northern limits to the wheat belt in Canada, especially in view of the elastic possibilities of Garnet wheat and other rapid maturing wheats which may yet be developed.

According to all reports, Garnet wheat has fully justified the great expectations deposited in it. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture states that reports from scores of farmers are unanimous on the one vital claim that it ripens ten days earlier than Marquis. The yields also have been highly satisfactory and some extraordinary ones reported. A settler north of Prince Albert stringing along with twelve acres of land available for wheat sowed Garnet seed, and harvested 64 bushels to the acre, marketing his crop for about \$2,000.

Along the northern edge of the agricultural belt in the three Prairie Provinces, where the frost menace is so great as to make wheat growing very uncertain, Garnet wheat has come through splendidly, according to the Canadian Minister. While other varieties of grain were nipped and rendered miserable except for chicken feed, Garnet was a good marketable product. The Minister declared there could no longer be a doubt as to the benefit of Garnet. It has rolled back the northern boundary of agriculture in Canada from 100 to 150 miles, bringing all the meadow and lake country from Port Nelson and Fort Churchill to the Rocky Mountains within the dominion of the plough.

With this vast area made available for wheat growing and the assurance of a steadily increasing acreage being brought under cultivation through agricultural immigration, it is natural to look into the future of Canadian wheat disposition. At the present time over eighty percent of the Canadian wheat crop is available for export, and while this proportion may be reduced the process will be exceedingly gradual, and Canada, for as far ahead as one can see, must expect to export the greater part of her wheat. It is therefore of vital interest to note the opinions of experts on this score.

In the twelve months ending December, 1926, Canada exported 250,116,198 bushels of wheat worth \$362,978,198. Ten years ago in 1916, wheat exports from the Dominion were 157,745,469 bushels worth \$172,896,445, and twenty years ago in 1906, 40,339,402 bushels worth \$33,658,391. In 1926 the United Kingdom took 182,926,150 bushels worth \$261,464,432, and the United States 8,183,539 bushels worth \$11,110,080. In 1916, under the stimulus of war necessity, the United Kingdom took 140,414,411 bushels of Canadian wheat worth \$153,708,244, and in 1906 there were no exports whatever. The United States in 1916 took 8,365,331 bushels of wheat worth \$8,842,441, and in 1906, 3,831,988 bushels worth \$2,981,608. There are other great Canadian wheat markets at the present



MR. JAMES V. MURDOCH
President of Noranda Mines, Limited, and member of the law firm of Holden and Murdoch, who has just been elected a director of the Chartered Trust and Executor Company.

(Photo by International Press)

time, but the above are the two in which greatest significance attaches and which have the greatest bearing on the future of Canadian wheat export.

In 1926 Canada had 22,708,439 acres devoted to wheat, estimated to have returned 17.8 bushels to the acre, or a total of 405,938,000 bushels. Canadian acreage in wheat was exceeded only by that of the United States and Brazil. India, while the Dominion field is second only to that of the United States. It is interesting to note that the Canadian wheat crop in 1926 returned \$42,631,000 to its producers as compared with \$439,140,200 in 1925 and \$29,362,000 in 1924. Taking the figures of the last available census approximately \$50 was distributed to every farm in Canada from the west even alone in 1926.

Earlier, H. J. Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York recently stated at Winnipeg: "Western Canada will one day become the bread basket of the United States." In this he merely referred to moving up leads in new varieties of the Rambler, many of whom have been emphatically diagnostic on the subject. Senator Gillett of New York not long ago declared his conviction that the United States would soon fall behind Canada in the production of wheat and the Timishon, ultimately develop several times the Rambler's wheat acreage. Herbert Hoover has also definitely said that the time when the United States will become a wheat producer is not far off. The reader is invited to turn to the last and Canadian can look forward to increasing exports to that country.

A great deal of interest attaches upon the visit to Canada recently of Sir Herbert Matthews, secretary to the Central Chamber of British Agriculture and his views

(Continued on Page 31)

St. Lawrence Waterway: History and Importance

Man's Work Now and in the Past in Removing Obstacles to Navigation — Building of Canals — Dredging — Disappearance of Monopolies of Trade and Commerce — Boundary Disputes Involving the Great River

By William Lewis Edmonds
(FIRST ARTICLE)

THE significance of the report of Secretary Hoover of the United States Department of Commerce in favor of co-operating with Canada in improving the St. Lawrence waterway to the Atlantic does not alone lie in the fact that it may be taken as an indication of the policy of the Coolidge Administration in regard to the great undertaking. It may with equal assurance be taken as an indication that the importance of the great waterway in relation to the trade and commerce of the North American continent is becoming increasingly recognized.

Among the great rivers of the world, the St. Lawrence ranks with the most important in respect to actual and potential economic value as well as in length. Its vast mouth, in which rests Newfoundland, was not constructed by Nature after the manner of that of most other great rivers, being deep as well as broad and neither meandered by dots nor dependent upon the condition of tides to be navigable for incoming or outgoing craft, whether it be sailing craft or big Atlantic liner. Whether entrance to the great river is made by way of Cabot Strait, south of Newfoundland, or the Strait of Belle Isle, to the north of the latter, vessels, when within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, an expansion of the river, are adrift on a stretch of water that being one hundred miles in width, is to the eye unbroken by land.

The name of the river bears its origin to one that Cartier, when in 1535, making his second voyage to the continent, conferred upon a bay on the north shore opposite Anticosti Island. Cartier had been driven into this bay for shelter and named it Baie Saint Laurent. Later this name was extended to river and gulf, while the body of water that originally bore it is today known as Fjord Bay.

Taking into account the Great Lakes, which it drains, the St. Lawrence can be navigated by large vessels into the very heart of the continent, or to a point almost midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, thus affording a waterway to the sea from a large number of Canadian and United States inland ports.

From the Strait of Belle Isle to Montreal, a distance of one thousand miles, the St. Lawrence is navigable for large sea-going vessels. By using intervening river and canal navigation, ships drawing close to fourteen feet of water can proceed westward from Montreal, an additional fourteen hundred miles. In other words, a sea-going ship that covers the St. Lawrence route from Belle Isle to the head of the Great Lakes travels a distance approximate to that involved in crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

MAGNIFICENT as this great waterway undoubtedly is, Nature, when creating it, left for the work of man the overcoming or removal of certain obstacles to ship navigation. These were shallow spots here and there and several rapids between the site of the present city of Montreal and Lake Ontario. In the one instance channels had to be blasted and dredged and in the other canals constructed.

Strange to say, the first attempt to construct a canal on the St. Lawrence was made by a religious, and not a commercial, lady—the St. Sulpician nuns. This was in 1700, and the purpose was to surmount the LaSalle rapids above Montreal. It was not, however, until after Canada had been ceded to Great Britain that the building of canals on the St. Lawrence was seriously undertaken. Hallimand, who became governor in 1778, was the father of the enterprise, in having constructed several small canals with about water enough to accommodate a loaded sloop. These were the earliest canals in North America as well as Canada's first venture in river navigation, and were designed to overcome the local rapids and canals. Work was begun in 1779 and finished two years later. These canals, with certain minor improvements, served their purpose until 1845, when they were superseded by ones that were more suitable to the navigation requirements of the day.

The present canal, and which follows the route or the course attempted by the Sulpician nuns in the days of the eighteenth century, was begun in 1818 and was sufficiently completed in 1825 to permit the first vessel to pass through. Although only having a depth of four and a half feet it was a marked advance in this respect, being nearly twice as deep as the canals built under Hallimand, neither mentioned, and just four years later the depth was again doubled, that is to say, the present became canal, a owing to an act of the assembly was opened for traffic. The canal was completed in 1831, prior to the opening of the canal constructed in 1825. Hallimand's canal, known as the Chambly Canal, was opened in 1899, and as the largest on the St. Lawrence, this project, in all, cost \$280,000 to 45 feet in depth, a width of 15 feet, and a height of 10 feet above sea level. The original canal, which was opened for between 1804 and 1818, and extended to fourteen feet in 1807, was 400 miles in length. The Welland Canal, also known as the St. Lawrence, a series of three locks, including intervening connecting sections, a distance of over twenty-six miles, was built in 1825, constructed between 1848 and 1847, a width of minimum depth of nine feet, and between 1867 and 1868 enlarged to accommodate vessels of fifteen feet draft, or leaving the last or third going of their canal. The waterway is navigable without artificial aids to the head of Lake Ontario, over two hundred miles distant. From Niagara Falls, together with the fact that there is a difference of over three hundred feet between the levels of Lakes Ontario and Erie, again necessitates the employment of artificial aids to navigation. In the early days, canoes traveling westward by canoe portage either at the Niagara river or Burlington Bay. In 1825, or later, the construction of the original Welland canal was begun, and six years later the object was realized. Since then there has been much new construction work and the present canal, nearly twenty-seven miles in length, has locks and depth of water corresponding to the canals on the St. Lawrence river.

For many decades the shallows in Lake St. Peter, an expansion of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, were a bane to those who wished to develop the navigation features of the mighty river, and to the vessels drawing more than ten or twelve feet of water approaching the latter city from lower stream. In 1831, as British naval officer who was engaged to investigate the matter reported that it was problematical that any efficient means could be devised to remove the impediment in Lake St. Peter and in the river. But those who believed that "efficient means could be devised" persisted and nearly twenty years after the said British naval officer could not implement his findings, the British commissioners of Montreal, working with borrowed money, began the digging of the desired ship channel, through Lake St. Peter and in ten years had secured one of one-seventeen feet in depth. Today, as a result of toil and continuous progress, large Atlantic liners sail the port of Montreal without difficulty in single file night as well as in daylight.



Little Lessons in Finance

Called by the Financial Editor

from the World's Great Writers

Twenty-third Lesson. A Taken from Dickens' David Copperfield, Chap. XI. "My dear young friend," said Mr. Micawber, "I am older than you, a man of some experience in life, and, said so, of some experience in ships, in difficulties, generally speaking. At present and until something turns up (which I am, I may say, hourly expecting) I have nothing to bestow but advice. Still my advice is so far worth taking that—in short, that I have never taken it myself, and am the miserable wretch you behold. My advice is, never do homing what you can do today. Procrastination is the thief of time. Collar him."

From Chapter XXVIII. — Mrs. Micawber—The fact is, my dear Mr. Copperfield, that we can *not* live without something widely different from existing circumstances shortly turning up. Now I am convinced myself, and this I have pointed out to Mr. Micawber several times of late, that things cannot be expected to turn up. We must in a measure assist them to turn up. I may be wrong, but I have formed that opinion."

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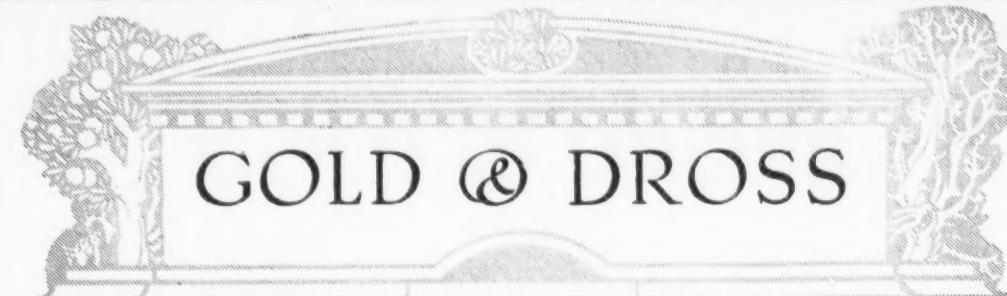
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DOMINION AIRWAYS A HOT AIR CONCERN

L. V. W., Toronto, Ont. You have signed a contract with Dominion Airways, of Toronto and St. Catharines, for a course of tuition in aviation at a cost of \$300 and want to know my opinion of the agreement you have signed. It is a pity you did not ask for information before signing. H. Knowlton, the promoter of this concern, calling itself Dominion Airways, told you that on April 1 his company would open a big flying field at St. Catharines, Ont., would commence giving practical flying lessons in the air, and would also inaugurate a regular aviation service between Toronto and Montreal. Later, according to Mr. Knowlton, his company would operate regular mail and passenger air service throughout the Dominion. Knowlton assured you that he had plenty of money for all these operations, as he had recently sold out to the Richards Aircraft Corporation at Buffalo for \$250,000.

Now let us look at the facts. Information I have obtained in Buffalo discloses that Knowlton first appeared in that city over a year and a half ago and began to solicit students for a course in flying. After some criticism had been made of his so-called course, he left the city hurriedly, leaving behind him a number of dissatisfied "students". He attempted to open up again in Buffalo about the first of this year with various vague plans. It was evident that his plane would not hold water, and after there had been some criticism by the Buffalo Better Business Bureau, the management of the building in which he had his offices cancelled his lease, and Knowlton left town again. Apparently the only person he "stung" on this second visit to Buffalo was his stenographer, to whom he omitted to pay \$60 for wages due her.

My information shows that there is absolutely nothing in Knowlton's assertion that he sold out the Richards' Aircraft Corporation at Buffalo for \$250,000. In fact, Knowlton himself, before leaving Buffalo, admitted that this organization was in a "bankrupt" condition.

One of his local "students" tells me that he visited the Toronto head office of Dominion Airways and found there one lone stenographer engaged in "copying out lessons" for students from a book entitled "Practical Aviation", which had been procured from the St. Catharines Public Library. According to this visitor, copies of the "lessons" were made on a multigraphing machine and sent out to students at \$5 per lesson.

The contract itself is full of jokers, too numerous to mention. An example is the clause in which the company guarantees that it will employ you after graduation at \$500 per month, "provided that you can satisfy the officers of the aforesaid company and come up to the standard of its officers". Obviously nothing would be easier than for the company to decide that you failed to measure up to this standard.

Information, Stratford, Ont., and 24 others. — In this composite answer I will try to meet all the points brought up and the questions asked in numerous letters about the First and Refunding Mortgage 7 per cent Income Bonds, Series A of Canadian Department Stores Ltd. First, I consider them to be a business man's investment of considerable speculative attractiveness. This conclusion is based mainly on the certified statement of the auditors, Messrs. Neff, Robertson & Company, that the consolidated net earnings of the 22 department stores brought into the merger, after deducting all operating expenses and annual interest requirements of the \$2,500,000 First Mortgage 6 1/2 per cent bonds which will precede this issue, but before deducting depreciation and certain non-recurring charges, have averaged for the ten years ended December 31, 1925, \$538,551 annually, or nearly twice the annual requirements of this issue. It is reasonable to suppose that centralized buying of merchandise from large manufacturers and consolidated operation will increase the net earnings. This will depend mainly on the experience and ability of Mr. G. H. Rennie, President and General Manager, who had with the Robert Simpson Company, Ltd., a remarkably rapid rise to the position of Assistant General Manager. He is off to an excellent start in his new task in view of the fact that many of these stores are the leaders in their particular communities, and all have been established for a period averaging more than 44 years.

But suppose that only \$538,551 continues to be the average net earnings. This issue of Income Bonds would require a sum of \$297,500 to pay the interest on the \$4,250,000 outstanding at 7 per cent. Add an amount of \$135,000 for depreciation, and \$85,000 for the annual amount of sinking fund required after March 15, 1930, under the Trust Indenture, and this would make a total of \$337,500, or practically the same as the net average annual earnings from 1916 to 1925 inclusive. One inquirer asks if there should not be a considerable deduction from the net average earnings shown because "these ten years include the years of swollen war-time profits". He forgets that in the years of deflation following 1920 the deflation of prices would in all probability make up for the "swollen profits" that preceded and included part of 1920. The promoters estimate that Mr. Rennie will be able to show at the end of the first year of consolidated operation net earnings of one million dollars. That is a high but not impossible mark to set, though, for our purpose of judging the investment value of these bonds, it is more conservative to disregard the greater net profits which may be made from centralized buying and consolidated operation until actual experience proves good the expectations of the promoters.

One asks, "Do you think these businesses, having accepted General Mortgage bonds in lieu of cash for their real estate, will have ample protection in case anything unforeseen should happen in the future, which would prevent the Company from meeting their obligations to First Mortgage holders?"

It would naturally be an unpleasant situation for holders of these Income Bonds, if such a situation came about. They would either have to take over the business and make good to First Mortgage bond-holders the amounts due them or await the results of liquidation. In the latter case what would be their position? The value of fixed assets is not shown in the Company's prospectus nor of mortgages on individual properties. All one can do is to make an estimate of the present security. The Company's balance sheet, as of December 31, 1926, after

giving effect to the consolidation and the present financing, and including fixed assets at appraisal value, shows net tangible assets of \$8,672,000. What the marketable value of this would be under liquidation is, of course, impossible now to estimate but it is the security for the following in the order given: First mortgage 6 1/2 per cent bonds, \$2,500,000; First and Refunding Mortgage 7 per cent, Income Bonds, \$4,250,000; 7 per cent preferred stock, \$1,500,000, and 250,000 shares no par value common stock or \$8,250,000 without including the common stock. These assets would have to realize \$8,750,000 to give the income bond-holders par value. But that situation could not arise without the Company's stores falling off in net earnings to an extent that now seems improbable. If in any year the Company cannot pay the interest on these bonds, it is cumulative and will have to be paid off in succeeding years as soon as enough money is earned. The bond differs from a preferred stock in two ways: first, it is a direct first mortgage on the fixed assets of A. A. Fournier Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario, and "all the other fixed assets of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired, subject only to the \$2,500,000 First Mortgage 6 1/2 per cent bonds"; second, the cumulative interest unpaid at maturity of the bonds on March 1st, 1947, would become due and payable along with the principal.

Another asks me if the payment of 100 cents cash on the dollars to all the merchants entering the merger would not result in heavy losses when this stock is liquidated. I am informed by the Company that this 100 cents on the dollar represents what the stock cost the merchant, not the selling price, and that each individual store has agreed to reduce its stocks before the date of merger to an agreed point in any line that the experts of the merger consider likely to be slow-moving.

All these considerations have been advanced in reply to those who were interested in the safety of the bonds. I say the investment is primarily for the business man because he is the man best able from the standpoint of experience to judge whether the Company will realize its objective as a result of centralized management, and from the possession of available funds to back his opinion that these bonds will show increasing safety and that the earnings will eventually be sufficient to give real value to the common shares of which five are given as a bonus with every \$1,000 Income Bond.

The present returns on the stock do not justify the high figure of \$1 1/4 and justification for paying that price can only be found in considering the prospects of the Company for greater earnings than it has had in the past. The regular and extra dividends paid on the common stock in 1926 amounted to \$2.00 in 1926 and there was in addition a stock dividend of 5 per cent. On that basis alone, one who wanted a 6 per cent. return on his money, should not have paid more than 35 or 36. The stock has gone beyond that point because the general public expect the earnings of this Company to be increasing from year to year. They are heartened by the fact that in 1926 the Company earned \$8.85 a share, while paying \$2.00 in cash and a stock dividend of 5 per cent. The stock itself is only valued on the balance sheet of the Company at about \$4.00 and that balance sheet conservatively estimates the tangible assets behind it as about \$6.00 a share. This is the kind of Company, however, whose stock cannot be valued on the basis of the assets behind it. The market will always look at the earning position of such a Company, good will is one of its main assets and it spends millions of dollars to keep the public aware every year of the value of its products as well as in manufacturing and actual selling expenses of other kinds. Fifty million bottles of the Company's product were sold in 1925 and the total combined sales of all the subsidiary Companies for 1926 exceeds 68,000,000 bottles, placing the Company at the head of the manufacturers of ginger ale in the world. P. D. Saylor, President of the Company, states in his letter to shareholders—"There is still a large territory to be covered". He says that the budget for 1927 calls for a further increase in sales and distribution. The Company opened in July, 1926, a new plant at Maywood (Chicago). The 1926 results do not show all the advantages expected from this plant. The results in 1926 were smaller as well, because of the predominance of cold, wet weather. Yet sales during the last of the year, including the Winter, were increased.

The Company also states that a new product—the concentrated juice of tree-ripened oranges to be called Sunora Orange, will be added during 1927. Plants will be erected in Florida and California to take care of this business. It is stated that as far as the sales organization is concerned, the Company will not have to add a single man to the Canada Dry organization to handle this product. That should, as Mr. Saylor says, materially decrease the ratio of the fixed overhead to sales. The statement of the Company claims that there was an inventory turnover in 1926 every 19 days and that the outstanding accounts receivable turned over every 23 days. The financial statement of the Company therefore shows it to be in an extremely prosperous position and the measures taken to provide new plant and new product give good hope that eventually and perhaps at not too distant a date, if weather and the gods are favorable, those who paid the high price may yet be justified in their own minds.

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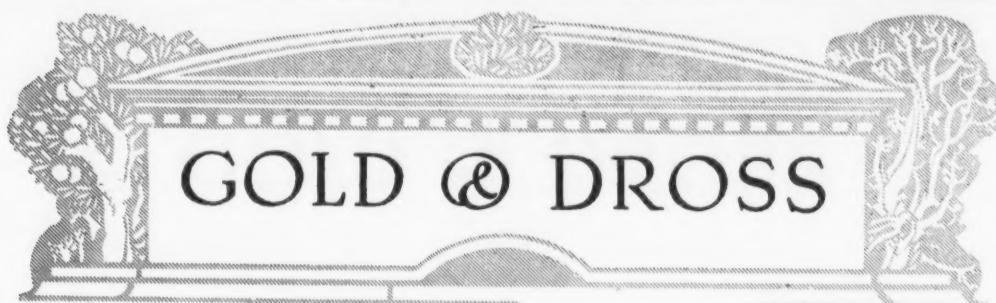
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LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
ROYAL BANK BLDG-TORONTO



company reports that its sales have increased over 117 per cent. in the five years ending 1926. Each year's sales have shown an increase over those of the previous year, those for 1926 amounting to \$685,301. Net earnings for 1924, after providing for all charges including depreciation and income tax, amounted to \$25,984; for 1925, \$10,405 and for 1926, \$50,460. Dividend requirements on this issue of preferred stock will be \$21,000 annually, thus the balance available for dividends for the year ending Dec. 31, 1926, was 2.4 times the dividend requirements. The company informs us that the same management under President H. W. Hunt will continue to direct the business.

HILTON BREAD COMPANY'S PREFERRED ISSUE

O. S., Toronto, Ont. The 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares of the Hilton Bread Company Limited, now being offered by A. E. Pearce & Company, possess a distinct element of speculation for the reason that the company's net earnings for a number of years past, while sufficient to inspire hopefulness for the future, would have to increase considerably to be enough for dividend payments on this issue of preferred shares after deducting management salaries, depreciation, interest, and so on. The company proposes to use the proceeds of this issue to extend its operations, and it expects that its earnings will increase in proportion to its expansion.

The Company's sales for 1921 amounted to \$162,657, for 1922 to \$138,220, for 1923 to \$136,354, for 1924 to \$133,926, for 1925 to \$143,578, and for the six months ending June 30th, 1926, to \$67,211. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1925, manufacturing expenses amounted to \$98,584, leaving a gross profit of \$44,994. From this was deducted selling and delivery expenses and administrative expenses amounting to \$28,782, leaving a net trading profit for the year, before providing for management salaries, depreciation, rentals and interest, of \$16,212, this being 11.30 per cent. of the total sales. Similarly the company had a net trading profit in 1921, before providing for salaries, depreciation, etc., of \$14,482 or 8.90 per cent. of sales; for 1922 of \$14,972 or 10.85 per cent. of sales; for 1923 of \$16,548 or 12.13 per cent. of sales; for 1924 of \$15,564 or 11.63 per cent. of sales, and for the six months ending June 30, 1926, of \$8,949, or 13.31 per cent. of sales.

It is evident from these figures that the company's net trading profit, under the new management, will have to show a very considerable increase before the company can pay dividends on its preference shares and also pay management salaries, and make proper provision for depreciation, etc. The company has been very conservatively managed in the past and has confined its operations to one section of the city where its products appear to have met with favor. Whether or not the large scale of operations planned by the company will meet with the success hoped for is a matter for the future to determine.

FREE LOTS FOR PUZZLE SOLVERS NOT SO FREE

Editor Gold and Dross,—

The British American Oil Company Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share has been declared on the new No Par Value stock of the Company for the first quarter of 1927 on the paid-up capital of the Company, and will be paid on April 1st, 1927, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1927. Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st of March, both days inclusive.

Share Warrant Holders will present Coupon Serial No. 1 to The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, or to The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, or on after April 1st, 1927.

By Order of the Board.
P. W. BINNS,
Secretary
Dated at Toronto, March 7th, 1927.

Brompton Paper's Earnings Slightly Lower

A SLIGHT decline in earnings is reported by the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1926, but the company improved its working capital position in spite of the payment of a \$1 dividend on the common stock and the president, in explaining the decline in profits last year, predicts higher earnings in the future.

Gross income amounted to \$1,240,954, as compared with \$1,321,065. From this came depreciation, \$252,000; bond interest, \$321,440; preferred dividends of subsidiary company, \$17,500; preferred dividends, \$160,000; common dividend, \$70,000. These deductions left a surplus for the year of \$420,014, bringing the total at credit of profit and loss to \$5,578,751. The showing on common stock was equivalent to \$3.55, as compared with \$4.20 in 1925 and \$2.91 in 1924.

Net working capital is shown at \$3,951,260, as compared with \$3,577,762. Total assets are shown at \$26,455,985, as compared with \$23,987,421, effect being given to the new financing of last year.

In his remarks to shareholders, E. W. Tobin, M.P., says, in part: "The net profits shown during the last year are lower than those of 1925. This is accounted for by a reduction in the selling price of some of the products manufactured by the company, and also from the fact that the company was out of the ground wood market during the latter part of 1926, in order to accumulate stock for the newsprint mill at Bromptonville. All ground wood made at this point will from now on be used in the newsprint mill and should materially increase the earnings of your company."

I have a letter from a woman in Metcalf, Ontario, who was one of the hundreds to solve the easy puzzle mentioned. She also sent the \$4.75 asked for, and she received the circular letter saying that it would be about ten days before she would receive her certificate of ownership. She went further, seeking by long distance telephone to know why the Company had not kept its promises; "but," she writes, "the only report I could get was that their telephone had been disconnected." They had moved on to pastures new doubtless.

There is nothing you can do except say "Good-bye" to your \$4.75, and think that you have bought the experience cheaply. Even if you get the certificate of ownership it will not be "value received," because the lot would be too small to be of any use, and the chances for profits in any drilling done by the Company would be very small, seeing that the Company does not say in what part of the Turner Valley its holdings lie. If lie they do there or anywhere. This Company may be like the others, who have practised this method of getting rid of cheap land to people who have no moral use for it under the Sun. In that it may actually have the land. But as a rule these Companies give lots about 18 or 20 feet wide, too narrow for building purposes and in localities where nobody wants to live, and they ask for purposes of registration, getting out the deed and so on, a sum sufficient to pay them a handsome profit on the cost price. Where the locality has any attractions at all they will often give the lot, but point out to the recipient that it is too narrow and sell him another adjoining lot. Anyway you take it these solvers of puzzles get free lots that cost them more money than they are worth.

BROOKS STEAM MOTORS SHARES NO STOCK FOR A WIDOW

Editor Gold and Dross.

A friend of mine, a widow, has purchased Fifty Units of Brooks Steam Cars. She has paid \$3,385.00, being half the purchase price she agreed to pay. The other half of the purchase price is now due.

Would you kindly let me have your opinion of this stock, so that I may show your letter to her before she makes the second payment?

C. C., Winnipeg, Man.

I would be very sorry to hear that a widow had spent Ten dollars let alone \$3,385.00 for shares of Brooks Steam Motors Limited, and the matter is made worse by this being only half of the purchase price. That stock is very speculative, and it is being offered by unlisted security dealers at about half the price mentioned by you. Even if the company makes an operating profit, dividends cannot be conservatively be considered for some years at least. It is by no means certain that the company will be successful at all, as more than thirty ventures of this kind, before the Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, made its attempt, proved unsuccessful in the United States, where the market is much larger than in Canada. If the Company has the sure basis

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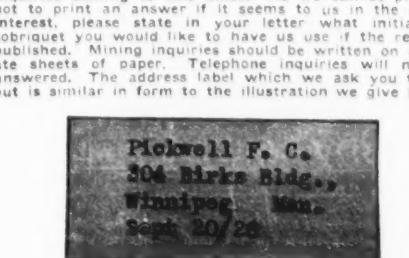
Let us show you how it is possible to secure the full 5 1/2% on all your surplus funds—with all elements of risk, worry or care in watching conditions or markets eliminated. To the average investor this means increasing your net income by almost 200%.

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Insurance of Authors Against Libel Actions

PROTECTION of authors against libel actions has been arranged by the Committee of Management of the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers by means of insurance through the well-known Lloyds underwriters, C. E. Heath & Co., Limited.

Under the terms of the policy, members of the society are able to cover themselves for twelve months against damages and legal costs resulting from any such actions up to a limit of £1,000, which sum would appear to be ample for the purpose. Attention is drawn to the fact that the policy is not intended, and would not be most usefully employed, as a protection against actions arising out of one particular book or play. The cover given is in respect of works first published or performed not merely during the currency of the policy, but at any previous date so that from the time the first annual premium is paid, the insured has full protection within the terms of the policy for all his writings published or performed since the beginning of his career.

The policy is apparently the same, i.e., for a single sum at the same premium in all cases; an indemnity up to a maximum of £1,000 in any one year for a premium of £3 5s. per annum, the assured to carry at own risk 10 per cent. of each and every claim. The Society states, however, that the underwriters have intimated that in the event of a sufficient number of insurances being effected "a substantial reduction in this very reasonable charge" might be made on the renewal of the policy at the end of the first year of insurance.

Insuring Financed Cars

SOME of those companies writing finance business have been complaining about the laxity of financial companies in following up and recovering lost or stolen cars. When the finance company has insurance covering fire and theft, single interest collision, holding of notes, conversion and confiscation, it cannot lose. It appears that on the slightest provocation the finance companies seek the aid of the insurance carrier to get back their cars, which costs the finance much money and makes the finance business unprofitable. Often it is found that the missing car is easy to locate and that the finance company made little or no effort to recover it.

Standard Life Adopts Annual Bonus System

THE announcement is made that the Standard Life Assurance Co. will in future declare and distribute bonuses annually. For the past ten years the company has declared a bonus of 2 per cent.

President Haley Fiske Oldest Metropolitan Veteran With 54 Years' Service

AT THEIR annual banquet to be held Wednesday evening, March 16, the Home Office Veterans of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will observe the seventy-fifth birthday of Haley Fiske, president of the company, and the oldest veteran of them all in point of service, which has continued for nearly fifty-four years. While Mr. Fiske's anniversary date is actually two days later, the veterans celebrate the event in advance at the banquet because he is accustomed to spend the day at home.

More than eleven hundred men and women, each with a record of at least twenty years' employment, have been invited to attend the banquet as guests of the company. Of these one hundred and fifty-seven will have completed thirty-five years of service by the end of 1927, while thirty-six already have passed the forty-year mark, and seven have been with the company more than forty-five years.

Miss Carrie A. Foster of Brooklyn recently completed fifty years with the company. Early this year Henry D. Van Zandt of Leonia, N.J., who ranks among the men next to Mr. Fiske, in point of service, observed the forty-seventh anniversary of his employment. James S. Roberts, secretary of the company, and T. W. McCormick Paymaster, will also join the forty-seven year group during the year.

The banquet will be held in the Assembly Room of the Metropolitan Building. Frederick H. Ecker, Vice-President of the company and President of the Veterans, will be the toastmaster. Talks will be made by Mr. Fiske, Mr. Ecker and Mr. John Wilson, chairman of the Veterans' Executive Board.

Additional Dominion Licenses

NOTICE has been given that during the week ending March 1st, the following licenses have been issued:

The Canadian Indemnity Company—Forgery insurance, in addition to



F. B. DALGLEISH
Manager of the Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters of Winnipeg. Application for a license to do business in Canada. Part of his address appears in this issue.

the classes for which it is already licensed.

Scottish Canadian Assurance Corporation—Tornado insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

General Accident Assurance Company of Canada—Tornado insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

The AutoCar Fire and Accident Insurance Company, Limited—Tornado insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

Importance of Inspection in Keeping Down Fire Insurance Cost

IN HIS address before the recent annual convention of the Ontario Retail Hardware Association, Mr. F. B. Dalgleish, manager of the Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters of Winnipeg, said that the past year has again demonstrated the fact that during periods of extreme cold weather fire losses will show an increase. "Generally speaking," he said "the winter of 1925-1926 was comparatively mild, the result was that we had an exceptionally low loss ratio, whereas the winter of 1926 and so far this year has been the reverse with the result that the months of November, December and January gave us a particularly bad experience. In cold weather it is necessary to force your heating plants to the limit to obtain the required heat and this brings us to one of the main features of Mutual fire insurance. We contend that one of the chief factors in our low cost is that our risks are personally inspected by our own experienced representatives, who carefully check over our business, making the necessary recommendations for improvement. Too much importance cannot be placed on this inspection work, particularly as a good percentage of fires originate in the heating plant of the risk. However, it should not be necessary for a hardware man to have his risk inspected in this regard. Electrical wiring, storage of oils and accumulations of crating, excelsior and papers are other vital points which should be closely watched. During each year a week is set aside and is termed Fire Prevention Week. During this time experienced insurance inspectors go over risks making recommendations which are later followed up by the Fire Marshal's department and this work is of great importance. However, each individual can do this on his own account and the necessary precautions taken and needed improvements made. The general public are demanding lower insurance rates, whereas insurance executives, pointing to the experience of the last few years, declare it

CANADA has a very limited leisure class. Practically every individual is making some contribution to the nation's productive and constructive effort. The census of Canada by occupations recently issued by the Dominion Government shows that in 1921 there were 3,173,169 persons over ten years of age gainfully employed in the country, of whom 2,683,019 were male and 490,150 women. In that year, of the total population of the country 47.5 per cent. were engaged in gainful occupations. Of the male population 77.5 per cent. were so employed, and of the female population 15.2 per cent.

The greater number of Canadian workers are engaged in agriculture, this giving employment to 1,041,618 persons, or nearly 33 per cent. of those gainfully employed. Of this total 1,023,706 are men and 17,912 women. Manufacturing claims the next largest number, with 546,657 followers, 441,249 being men and 105,408 women. Followers of the country's major industries are as follows: trade, 310,439; transportation, 268,092; construction, 185,202; finance, 61,301; mining and quarrying, 51,063; logging, 39,815; fishing and trapping, 29,292. In domestic service there are 216,270; professional services, 181,391; public administration, 94,541; and recreational, 7,807. The balance of 139,681 are engaged in unspecified industries.

One-fifth of the total followers of agriculture are farmers' sons. The greater number of farmers describe their calling as general or grain. The total of stock raisers is impressive and also those following purely fruit raising or dairying. There are 6,614 gardeners, florists and nurserymen, 739 poultry farmers, 616 apiculturists, and 161 fur farmers. Women in agriculture make a substantial total and follow diversified phases. There are 15,756 general or grain farmers among them, 149 fruit farmers, 141 stock raisers, 52 poultry farmers, 44 dairy farmers, 27 apiculturists, and one farmer.

There are 1,169 architects in

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PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK

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NEW JERSEY INSURANCE CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.

Established 1910 Assets \$3,192,832.00

MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., CHICAGO

Established 1865 Assets \$4,438,750.00

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Established 1863 Assets \$1,000,000.00

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President: J. H. FORTIER.

Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON.

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HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: W. W. EVANS.

General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

March 12, 1927

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 HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO, CANADA

EXCELSIOR LIFE COMPANY
 A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY
 Head Office: Toronto, Canada.

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

CONCERNING INSURANCE

Canada, and 12,842 civil, electrical mechanical and mining engineers. Art has 1,392 followers in the way of painters, teachers, and sculptors. Education claims 63,970, and health 36,299, of whom 8,706 are physicians and surgeons. There are 8,529 followers of the law and 2,794 described as literary, 880 being authors and librarians and 1,914 editors and reporters.

was \$300,000, so that there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of \$337,803.99. The premium income in 1926 was \$6,537,724.71 and the interest income \$39,735.94. The losses were \$269,615.03 and the expenses \$201,458.64; taxes, \$11,632.51. The company paid a six per cent. dividend to shareholders in 1926. Policyholders are amply protected.

A. H., Toronto, Ont.: We agree with the view that those who were responsible for staging the Frank E. Hand complimentary meeting at Massey Hall, Toronto, on February 28th, under the auspices and also no doubt at the expense of the Independent Order of Foresters, showed very poor taste and also poor business judgment. It is well known



GORDON INGRAM
 New Director of the Northern Life Assurance Company.

that the chief executive officer of the Foresters, Mr. W. H. Hunter, who more than anyone else is responsible for placing this large fraternal Order in a sound financial position, is at present in California recuperating from illness brought on from overwork in the interests of the Order. It might appear as if advantage was taken of his illness by those temporarily in authority during his enforced absence to attempt to carry public favor for one who might be regarded in some quarters as a possible successor. This, we believe, would not meet with the approval of the members generally, as it savors altogether too much of trying on the crown, as it were, before the king has passed off the scene. It may be taken for granted that no such expenditure of the Order's funds for the personal exploitation of any official would have been permitted had the chief executive been back in harness. It was also in our opinion poor business for Mr. Hand himself, who is Director of Organization of the I. O. F., because it focuses public attention at this time on his qualifications and achievements and his fitness for leadership. Brass bands, expensive newspaper write-ups, and personal exploitation were the accompaniments of assessmentism in the old days, and leaders of fraternal societies and their lieutenants depending on such methods to inspire confidence in their undertakings were a lamentable failure in the past and we believe are no more likely to succeed in the future. Sound methods of administration and sound plans of insurance are the basis upon which fraternal societies will have to build if they are to continue to receive the support of the public. Mr. Hand is in charge of the field work of the I. O. F., and the result of all this publicity on his behalf will be to bring about a close scrutiny of what he has accomplished in building up the business of the Order for the money spent under his direction.

J. A., Fort William, Ont.: One of the chief promoters of the Canadian National Insurance Co. of Quebec, is evidently none other than A. J. W. Greig, who has signed himself as president. When last he received attention in these columns he was A. J. Walker-Greig, and also masqueraded under the high-sounding title of "Alfred, Earl of Dunblane." As A. J. Walker-Greig he was one of the early promoters of the Toronto Casualty, and after his connection with that company was severed, he engaged in the production of the Title Guaranty and Casualty Co. of America. A warrant was issued in Michigan for his arrest on the charge of swindling investors in that State, and he was finally arrested in Montreal back in 1922 and taken to Michigan to stand trial. He was convicted on the charge of larceny and embezzlement of money paid him for stock. He was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, and served his time. At the trial, the prosecution brought out that he was wanted on various charges by the authorities at Moose Jaw, Sask., and by Scotland Yard, London, Eng. We have already advised investors to leave the stock of the Canadian National Insurance Co. of Quebec alone. We have no information about the North American and British Funding Corporation, which is said to have bought fifty-one per cent. of the stock.

D. O., North Bay, Ont.: You will be making no mistake if you take either the Business Men's Policy of the Metropolitan Life or the Jubilee Policy of the London Life. What the future returns or dividends will be under either policy it is impossible to foretell, and it is illegal to make an estimate. You will come out all right in any event, as both companies are in a sound position and safe to insure with. We do not discriminate between such companies.

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 FIRE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO.

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN



Transportation Official Approves Good Roads

AT THE monthly noonday luncheon of the Transportation Club of Toronto, in the Hotel Carl-Rite, on February twenty-eighth, Mr. T. E. McDonnell, Vice-President and General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Express Company, frankly stated his belief that the best interests of Canada's future will be served by the building and proper use of good roads. He suggested the necessity of keeping private and purely local vehicle activity free from centralized control, drawing sharp distinction between private use of public roads and use of public roads as a place to carry on private business.

After again calling attention to the generally admitted unfair condition represented by two sets of carriers-for-hire in competition for the same traffic, one of them subject to control of its construction, operation, rates and practices, the other almost wholly free from such control, he said he felt that one who criticises an existing condition should suggest a remedy. He then proceeded to do so, first asking his audience to keep clear in their minds that his suggested remedy did not involve any increased taxation of motor vehicles.

His suggested plan would not apply to private passenger motor cars, nor would it apply to the usual movement of local delivery trucks, taxicabs, City or hotel buses, country school buses, or what is known as the farm truck. It would apply to any motor vehicle, passenger or truck, which desired to make general use of the highways of any Province for transporting passengers or freight.

To bring this about, the suggested plan is that each Province shall issue two kinds of motor licences, one a local licence, the other a general licence. The two kinds of license would be readily distinguishable from each other.

The local licence would authorize movement of the vehicle within not only its home municipality or townships, but also in each immediately adjoining municipality or townships. Any one applying for that kind of a local licence would not be subject in any way to the proposed plan, thus giving to purely local activity a reasonable wide range of movement in several adjoining municipalities or townships.

Any one applying for a general licence for private use would not be subject to the plan, thus preserving the distinction between private use of public roads and the use of public roads as a place to carry on private business.

Any one applying for a general licence to carry passengers or goods beyond the local line would first be referred to the Provincial Commissioner which controls public utilities. The Commissioner would investigate the existing facilities as to highway, steamship, rail and air service for the purpose of determining whether public necessity and convenience in-

fied any further duplication of existing transportation facilities.

If the Commission's decision was against such duplication, the license would be refused. If the decision was favorable a condition of granting the license would be that the applicant convince the Commission of the sufficiency of his plans to furnish continuously the proposed service and of his financial ability to meet the reasonably expected liabilities of such a business, and to file with the Commission a schedule of his service and his rates from which he would not deviate without due notice to the Commission. Any operator who later failed to meet these requirements would be subject to revocation of his license.

On the certificate describing the vehicle licensed for local activity it would be necessary to note at time of issue the names of the municipalities and townships in which its movement was authorized. Having that certificate in the possession of the operator any Constable or Traffic Officer could police any unauthorized movement.

An additional advantage cited for the proposed plan but not invoked in its adoption, was that it would afford Provincial governments an automatic segregation of purely local vehicles and make it easier to solve another problem of apportioning to local governments some reasonable share of motor license fees for the up-keep of movements which are in many instances the only roads used by these local vehicles.

Transportation in Canada, both by highway and by rail, is a condition vital to Canada's future. So too, is ability to make the widest possible private use of its roads. The proposed plan is intended at least to recognize both, seems reasonably simple as to its enforcement, and should receive careful consideration of Provincial and Municipal Governments throughout Canada.

Canadian National Railways Earns More

AN INCREASE in gross earnings, an increase in net earnings and a diminution in the operating ratio for the month of January, are shown in the statement issued by the Canadian National Railways.

During January last the gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including the Grand Trunk System lines in the United States, reached a total of \$20,168,259, compared with \$18,701,154.49 in January, 1926, an increase for January this year of \$1,467,104.51.

During January, 1927, the working expenses amounted to \$18,133,905.55 as compared with \$16,972,772.88 in January, 1926, an increase of \$1,161,132.67.

Net earnings in January last amounted to \$2,034,353.45 as against net earnings in January, 1926, of \$1,728,381.61, an increase of \$305,971.84 in favor of January of the current

year and equivalent to a gain of 17.70 per cent. in net earnings.

While the gross earnings of the System increased by 7.84 per cent. in January last when compared with the total for January of the previous year, the working expenses increased by 6.84 per cent. and this favorable condition is reflected in a lowered operating ratio for January, 1927, of 80.91 per cent. as compared with 90.76 for January, 1926.

A final statement regarding the railway operating revenues and railway operating expenses of the Canadian National Railways during the year 1926 shows that the net revenue from railway operations in 1926 amounted to \$46,483,192.55 and this figure compared with \$32,264,414.79, the net operating revenue of 1925.

These totals exclude the revenues and expenses of the Central Vermont System and when these are added the net revenue from railway operations of all lines in Canada and the United States during 1926 amount to \$48,225,029.64 as compared with similar revenues during 1925 of \$33,443,298.04.

The following summarizes the financial statements of the System since the amalgamation, excluding figures for the Central Vermont System:

Operating Revenue	Net Operating Revenue
\$23,132,380.88	\$3,068,625.29
253,135,487.61	20,430,649.08
235,588,182.55	17,244,261.48
211,971,202.61	32,264,414.79
266,187,825.54	46,483,192.55

The relationship of expenditure to revenue is an important factor and the increasing improvement in operating ratio is shown by the following table:

1922	98.70
1923	91.92
1924	92.68
1925	86.03
1926	82.54

Gold and Dominion Notes Shrink

IN THE Greenshields Review for February reference was made to the probability of official returns showing a considerable loss in gold during January. The report of the Comptroller of Dominion Currency, just issued, shows \$92,948,000 gold held against Dominion notes at the end of January as compared with \$128,086,000 at the end of December, 1926, a decrease of over \$35,000,000. Concurrently, however, there was a sharp contraction in outstanding Dominion Government notes which fell from 210 millions to 171 millions. The ratio of gold to notes, although

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FORTY or fifty years ago a trip to town was an event in the life of the rural dweller, frequently occasioning the loss of a day's time, often accompanied by hardships of weather and transportation. Yet, even in grandfather's day, the department or general store formed not merely the shopping, but also the social centre of rural life, and it was then that the foundations were laid for many a successful business.

Since those days, in spite of the keen price arguments advanced by the mail-order houses, the local department store has continued to find favor with the community which it has served so faithfully, and continued to enjoy the confidence of the buying public.

Now a new and even brighter day is dawning for these stores. Together, the leading department stores of many important cities in Eastern Canada, as shown on the map, are combining the better to serve their communities, in an extensive co-operative movement which will enable the local department store to compete successfully with the mail-order concern, and to give the rural and small city dweller the same advantages of personal selection and low price as are enjoyed by the buyers in the largest city stores. This great consolidation is known as the Canadian Department Stores, Limited.

The average age of these stores is in excess of forty years, and some of them were serving the populace long before the days of Confederation or before the country was united by the telephone and railroads. Throughout these years all the stores under individual management have been consistently profitable and successful. Former owners will continue as managers, and have invested to an average extent of over \$100,000 or a total of more than two and a half million in the project.

The remarkable financial success of chain stores recently established in Canada and the United States speaks volumes for the future possibilities of the Canadian Department Stores, Limited. Sales for the 12 leading chain stores in the States last year totalled more than \$660,000,000 — a gain of \$80,000,000 over 1925.

Through centralized buying, Canadian Department Stores, Limited will have direct access to world markets and will be able to undersell and outsell competitors. Cash transactions will be encouraged and bad debts eliminated. New branches will later be opened in Ontario and other parts of the Dominion. With the modern ease of transportation, present good roads, and with the substantial advantages and economies of large volume purchasing and strong management, these stores are bound to merit and receive an increasing share of patronage and prosperity.

We are offering First and Refunding Mortgage Income Gold Bonds in Canadian Department Stores, Limited, at 100, to yield 7%. There will be delivered with each \$1,000 bond of this series (\$4,250,000) five shares of the no par common stock of the company. For detailed information of this most attractive investment communicate with:

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Newfoundland's new boundary line in Labrador, as described in the article on the Front Page of the Financial Section, is here graphically set out on an official map. The boundary territory, which the Privy Council's decision awards to Newfoundland, will ultimately be of great value to her.

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JOHN MCIVOR,
Ass'tant Treasurer

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Canada's Loss—Newfoundland's Gain

(Continued from page 29)

The line so defined is indicated by the accompanying sketch map and involves two modifications of the Colony's claim of inconsequential importance. These are:

First: The Colony of Newfoundland contended that the line to be drawn due north from the Bay of Blanc Sablon as mentioned in the Act of 1825 should be drawn from the western headland or alternatively from the centre of the Bay, whereas Canada contended that it should be drawn from the eastern headland of the Bay, on the ground that the tract of coast re-annexed by the Act to Lower Canada was expressed to be "inclusive" of the Bay with the islands adjacent to that part of the coast. The only importance of the point was that it involved title to an island called "Woody Island", which lies opposite the Bay. The island was claimed by Canada in 1800 on account of its importance as a fishing station and as affording a well sheltered harbor and certain advantages as a coaling station. The question of title had, however, been left undecided. Their Lordships' decision sustains Canada's contention on this point.

Secondly: Their Lordships modified in one particular the southern boundary claimed by the Colony which was drawn westward along the 52nd parallel across the Romaine River until it met the height of land a short distance west of 65 degrees west longitude and then deviated to follow the height of land. The effect of this was to include within the area claimed by the Colony a small loop of territory west of the Romaine River, between the 52nd parallel and the height of land. The Judicial Committee modifies the boundary so claimed by carrying the boundary along the 52nd parallel until it meets the river Romaine, at which point the line turns northward along the left bank of that river to its source and the height of land.

The adoption of the Romaine River as a boundary gives effect to the Colony's contention that the eighteenth and nineteenth century maps show that it was generally believed in the material dates between 1763 and 1825 that the River St. John had its source at or near the spot where, in fact, is the source of the River Romaine, that is, at or near the 52nd degree of north latitude. This contention was singularly destitute of foundation. The best contemporary maps actually showed the widest diversity, as opposed to unanimity, of belief respecting the locality of the headwaters of the River St. John, some of them placing it a considerable distance below and others above the 52nd parallel. Moreover, the Romaine issues, not as Newfoundland contended, from a lakelet (the Burn Lakes) situated exactly on the 52nd parallel, which is merely an expansion of that river but on the contrary, as determined by modern surveys, from a lake in latitude 52 deg. 43 min. or nearly a hundred miles following the course of the river beyond the 52nd parallel.

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March 12, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

13.57
25.00
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54.04
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36.09
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33.05
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80.13

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784.70
50.25

672.59

980.13

664.94

229.10

435.84

759.12

314.34

509.30

360.93

281.94

797.77

689.24

1,379.42

2,509.30



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MR. EDWARD B. RAMSAY

Who has been appointed Secretary of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited of Winnipeg, better known as the Central Sales Agency for the Canadian Wheat Pool. Mr. Ramsay was born in Glasgow, and educated in the public schools there and in Edinburgh Academy. On leaving school he went to the Bank of Scotland, and was on the staff for three years. He then entered the London office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and spent several years at the Siam branch of this bank. As his health suffered in the tropics, he came to Canada for a brief vacation, and while here, he bought a farm at Fillmore, Saskatchewan, and was manager of the Union Bank at that point for a number of years. He also served as municipal secretary and has been an active worker for the Pool since its inception.

employees continually at work meeting the immediate demands of this sort. It is evident that home work by students would have to be in the simpler forms of work, such as lettering, and preparing such show cards as there would not be an immediate demand for. The amount of work provided would depend a great deal on the neatness and despatch of each particular student concerned.

M. W., Montreal, Que. Operations of AMERICAN BOSCH MAGNETO during 1926 have been something of a disappointment. It still has a fair position so far as present financial conditions and earnings are concerned, but the optimism induced by 1925 results is not very apparent to-day. In 1924 the Company earned 78¢ a share and in 1925 \$2.51 per share. During the first nine months of 1926 the Company earned \$2.20 a share, but when you compare the first nine months of 1926 you find earnings only at \$1.17 per share. The prospects of the Company may be regarded as clouded in view of this decline. The stock in 1925 ran from 25¢ to 51¢ and in 1926 the high point was 34¢. This stock is now quoted at 14 and 11 1/2¢. One of the officials states that this company is not involved in Government suits now proceeding. For a long hold there is a fair prospect that this Company may recover lost ground.

R. M., Kincardine, Ont. BARRY-HOLINGER is meeting with good encouragement at depth. The enterprise appears to be about paying its own way, and with results showing good indications of improvement at depth. The shares are discounting the future to considerable extent when selling at not far under par.

Cosmos Imperial Shows
Satisfactory Results

COSMOS IMPERIAL MILLS, in a financial statement for the six months' period ending December 31 last, makes a satisfactory showing, with earnings after all charges, being equivalent to \$1.46 per share of common. Net results for the full twelve months amounted to \$3.52 per share. Net profits for the six months amounted to \$113,969, to which was added \$4,908, being interest on investments. After preferred dividends and other charges, the balance stood at \$73,232, which brought the total surplus to \$998,114.

The company maintains a strong working position, ratio of current assets to current liabilities being 20 to 1. Net working capital stood at \$1,148,272. Current assets are valued at \$1,204,439, and include cash of \$92,714, receivables of \$300,565, investments of \$155,439 and inventories of \$627,061. Current liabilities are negligible, amounting in all to only \$56,167. Accounts and bills payable total \$7,796, and tax reserve \$26,070. Bond interest and preferred dividend accrued make up the balance.

The directors in their report, say, in part: "The year 1926, as a whole, compares favorably with 1925, although the company commenced operations in a very uncertain market.

The price of raw cotton, after maintaining a uniformly high level throughout the first eight months of the year, declined precipitously in value by reason of an abnormally large crop. This resulted in more than a corresponding drop in the value of manufactured goods, and created a difficult merchandising situation. The outlook for the coming year, as indicated by the business already booked, is, however, encouraging."

Smaller Profits for Mack Trucks

THE report of Mack Trucks, Inc., and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows net profit of \$8,852,453, after depreciation and Federal taxes, equivalent after dividends, to \$10.81 a share earned on 713,434 shares of no par common stock. This compares with \$9,468,269 or \$13.62 a share on 611,515 shares in 1925.

Gold and Dross

(Continued from page 31)

J. A. C., Iroquois, Ont. PETERSON-COBALT is still highly speculative. The operators are aggressively endeavoring to develop ore in important quantities, and appear to have a fighting chance. The outcome, of course, is uncertain. The low quotations for silver continue to be an adverse market factor in the silver stocks. Duprat has some well located ground and is engaged in an earnest effort to prove up the property. These shares are also highly speculative as yet, but with officials expressing optimistic expectations as a result of an electrical survey (scientific method of searching for ore) which is being made this month.

A. T., Hamilton, Ont. In our opinion the pulp and paper companies will find 1927 a year of intense competition and lowered earnings due to the considerable increase in production likely to increase sufficiently to take care of the added output. We think that ultimately Canadian companies will be found to be much better suited than American producers to hold their own in this field, and therefore we consider that good pulp and paper stocks may be a good investment considered for a long hold. We believe, however, that the coming year will see a decrease rather than an increase in the price of pulp and paper stocks generally. BELGO-CANADIAN, ST. MAURICE and PORT ALFRED PULP AND PAPER are all strong, well-managed companies, and should be able to do as well or better than most in the coming year, but we do not think that any will make much money for their shareholders.

W. M., Bassano, Alta. Wolverton & Company, Ltd., Vancouver, report as follows: "MULTIPLEX MINING & POWER CO. is operating a lead-zinc property in the Larder District and a good deal of work has been done on the property. Assays are said to run about \$200 in Lead and \$100 in Zinc values, gross, for some of the ore, with a good deal of lower grade milling ore. The company is, we think, controlled in Revelstoke but Head Office is in Kamloops, B.C. The mine had a bad fire two or three years ago and development has been slow since, due to inadequate finances, but it is reported that prospects at present show improvement. The stock is not listed anywhere and any sales or purchases would be entirely a matter of negotiation.

J. A. R., Montreal, Que. I know of nothing new about PETERSON LAKE, assuming that you are aware that a new company known as PETERSON-COBALT was incorporated last year. SILVER LEAF still exists, but the last I heard the shares had a value of less than one cent. ALEX has not been worked for some years, and the outlook for the future is pretty poor.

S. P., Syracuse, N.Y. NEW YORK PORCUPINE MINES INC. is a prospect of uncertain value. I have no record of the financial standing of the promoters, but the object would appear to be an effort to finance the company as it goes. There is not much room for enthusiasm with regard to prospects in that section of the Porcupine field in which the New York Porcupine is situated.

"D. Z." Hamilton, Ont. BRITISH CANADIAN is operating the old Foley property in the Balmy River district. The outlook for success does not appear to be too bright. GOWGANDA DUGGAN is situated outside the producing section of Gowganda. It is a prospect which seems to warrant a reasonable amount of explanation in an effort to learn whether it has value, or not.

W. J., Regina, Sask. I spend a lot of time in the mining country of Northern Ontario, but I have found no information there which would indicate any important developments on CASEY MOUNTAIN. The optimistic stories usually originate in far away Regis and Moose Jaw. I would not consider the shares a safe investment.

W. W. C., Montreal, Que. JAY COPPER GOLD MINES is a risky venture. The ground is not without interesting prospective merit. Mineralization has been found in interesting quantities and this seems to warrant further work in an effort to learn whether commercial quantities of ore can be found, or not. The properties are a long distance from the proven Rouyn field.

D. K., Morrisburg, Ont. We do not know the precise value of your MILLION-MARK REPHRANK NOTE, but considering that at the end of November, 1923, no less than a trillion paper marks represented the equivalent of one single gold mark, it is evident that the value of your note does not amount to much. We advise filing it away as a souvenir.

R. J. M., Toronto, Ont. The outlook is not very bright for DAVIDSON-PORCUPINE or DAVIDSON CONSOLIDATED. Reports by a reputable engineer seemed to indicate small hope for the property being of value. CANADIAN LORRAINE is well managed and has considerable merit. The increase in quotations for silver has improved the outlook very considerably.

A. J. B., Richardson, Sask. LAROUSSE-ROUYN has succeeded in raising finances with which to commence work on claims held in the Rouyn district. This work is to commence at once. The claims in question are more or less raw prospects, but seem to merit a campaign of exploration to learn whether they contain valuable deposits, or not.

W. F. D., Ingersoll, Ont. I have no record of HALIBURTON GOLD MINING COMPANY. There are no gold properties of commercial value in Haliburton.

N. M., Ottawa, Ont. I spent a couple of hours one day in the offices of the MUNICHNITT COMPANY LIMITED, Dominion Building, 70 Victoria Street, Toronto, in an endeavour to come to a conclusion as to whether they could offer value to those who bought the Show Card Service. The company evidently does a large business with certain Toronto merchants in supplying them with show cards and window advertising. They have about six to eight



March Investment List

Yielding sound income returns from 4 1/2% to 7%, the investor will find in this monthly publication a well diversified list of Government, Public Utility and Industrial Securities. The information given on each security is sufficiently detailed to allow you to reach an immediate decision as to what suits your requirements. We will be glad to send you a copy. Please ask for List 6

Greenshields & Co

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal: 17 St. John Street
also Mount Royal Hotel Building

QUEBEC: 80 St. Peter St. OTTAWA: 16 Elgin St. TORONTO: 14 King St. E.

AMPLE RESOURCES VAST EXPERIENCE

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY A Safe Executor FOR YOUR WILL

The Occidental Fire Insurance Company

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1926

ASSETS

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
Cash in Bank—			Losses under Adjustment and Outstanding		\$32,781.54
Montreal	\$63,850.25		Treaty Reinsurance Co. Balances		
Winnipeg	22,153.86	\$86,004.11	Current Account	1,178.89	
Agency Balances	81,200.32		Treaty Reserve	26,336.48	27,515.37
Less Accrued Commissions	15,138.71	66,061.61	Sundry Creditors		13,302.44
Sundry Debtors		147.92	Taxes Accrued		11,817.75
Losses Recoverable—	11,491.20		Reserve for Unearned Premiums		178,061.54
Licensed Comp's.	9,853.73	21,344.93	TOTAL LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC		\$263,478.64
Treaty Companies			Capital Stock —		
Bonds and Debentures at cost	609,992.80		Paid-up		200,000.00
(Market value as allowed by Government \$636,925.00)			Surplus —		
Loans on Mortgage	73,990.87		Balance at credit 31.12.25	\$398,394.99	
Real Estate	11,012.70		Add: Profit for year as per Accounts herewith	22,597.17	420,992.16
Real Estate Agreement For Sale	9,031.74				
Less Unrealized Profit Reserve	3,286.91	5,744.83			
Interest Accrued—					
Accrued and not due	9,155.15				
Accrued and past due	1,015.88	10,171.03			
			\$884,470.80		

\$884,470.80

International Nickel Earned \$3 on Common

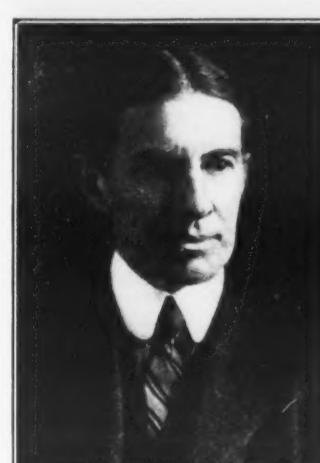
NET profits of \$5,556,267 after federal taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc., are shown in the report of International Nickel Company for the year ended December 31, 1926. This is equivalent to \$3 a share earned on 1,673,384 shares of common stock, and compares with a net profit of \$4,237,400, equal to \$2.29 a share on common, earned in the nine months ended December 31, 1925. Net profit for the December quarter was \$1,467,144 after above charges, equal to 80c a share on common, comparing with \$1,314,432, or 70c a share in preceding quarter, and \$1,522,164, or 82c a share in December quarter of the previous year.

President Robert C. Stanley in discussing the situation said: "Sales of metallic nickel were less than during 1925, due principally to a falling off in exports to Europe. There was also a decline in domestic sales of nickel in the final quarter of 1926 as compared with the last quarter of 1925."

Ottawa Power's Earnings Increase

GROSS revenue of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926, amounted to \$1,854,383, an increase over 1925 of \$67,200. Expenses of management, operation and maintenance totalled \$1,396,040, an increase of \$24,879 over 1925, leaving a balance of \$488,343. To this was added \$14,129 brought forward, making a credit balance of \$603,472. Dividends upon the preferred stock at the rate of 6% per cent, and on the common at 6 per cent per annum were paid, also \$30,013, covering Dominion income tax. The sum of \$105,284 was set aside for depreciation, leaving the reserve for this purpose to \$511,500, and leaving a balance of \$187,755 at the credit of profit and loss. Balance sheet shows that total assets at the end of 1926 stood \$1,257,720, as against \$10,317,706 at the end of 1925. Capital reserve stood at \$1,500,000, general reserve at \$77,100, and reserve for bad and doubtful debts at \$45,071.

President T. Alcock, in his report, says in part: "The gross revenue is again unusually higher, demonstrating that we have been able to manage the earnings in both the Ontario Electric Company and Ottawa Light Company in a satisfactory manner. There have been



DR. CHARLES W. COLBY, MONTREAL
Newly elected Director Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, is the honorary president of the Historical Society of Montreal, a member of the Board of the Noiseless Typewriter Company, director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., American Sales Book Company, F. M. Burt Company, Ltd., and Pacific Burt Company, Ltd.

encouraging gains in new business for both companies. The Ottawa Gas Company has been temporarily affected in its domestic supply by the large increase in the installation of electric stoves. This, however, seems to have received a check. The introduction towards the close of the year of a dual service stove, a combination of gas and electricity, is proving very popular. House heating by gas is also increasing, and the outlook for 1927 and 1928 appears most encouraging. The increase in industrial gas consumers has been particularly gratifying. The properties and plants of the subsidiary companies have been maintained at the usual high state of efficiency."

All the directors were re-elected. At a directors' meeting held immediately after the annual meeting, Col. D. R. Street was appointed general manager to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. A. Dion, and Mr. F. W. Fee, formerly assistant secretary-treasurer, was appointed secretary-treasurer to succeed Colonel Street.

Asbestos Corporation Issues Satisfactory Report

AN ENCOURAGING showing is made by Asbestos Corporation Limited, in its report covering the eleven months from February 1 to December 31, 1926, the first period of operations of the new company. Profits for the period, after providing

for Dominion and provincial income taxes, but before providing for depreciation, amounted to \$1,237,008. To this was added interest on investments, bank deposits, etc., of \$86,649, making a total of \$1,323,657 for the period. From this was deducted bond interest amounting to \$426,983; depreciation, \$300,000, and preferred dividend disbursements of \$291,415, leaving a surplus profit from the eleven months operations of \$205,228.

The operating profits of the old company for the whole of 1925 were \$780,970.

In the present statement current assets are shown at \$3,295,806, as against \$4,150,533 by the old company at the end of 1925, while current liabilities are only \$417,426, as compared with \$1,029,496, which was the last showing of the old company. This leaves net working capital at the comfortable figure of \$2,788,440. At the end of 1925 the old company had a working capital position of \$3,121,037.

The new company earned \$1.02 per share on the common stock for the eleven months, and on a comparative basis, \$1.40 for a twelve month average.

Trees Free for Reforestation
THE Ontario Forestry Branch has for free distribution this year in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 trees. Any residents of Ontario can secure 3,500 trees free for reforestation purposes, and an additional 500 trees for establishing a windbreak. Information regarding this work, as well as application forms, can be had by applying to the Ontario Forestry Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

If the people of Calgary and Western Canada intend to advertise the country they would do well to point out the low death rate of the country — as compared with other places—the mild character of the climate, the healthy atmosphere, and to use pictures of farm life, prime stock, scenes of bountiful crops, and so forth. Such is the judgment of Mr. W. E. Black, a government immigration agent.

A Lord, a farmer in the Campbell Lake District, North of Vermilion, reports a yield netting him 6,000 bushels of No. 1 northern wheat at an average of fifty-five bushels to the acre. This man states that he has been farming in this district for sixteen years and has threshed No. 1 wheat each year.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF THE OTTAWA LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY, Limited and Subsidiary Companies
The Ottawa Electric Company and the Ottawa Gas Company AS AT DATE DECEMBER 31, 1926

	ASSETS	
Property, Plant and Equipment including advances by The Ottawa Electric Co.	\$8,686,498.83	
Montreal Trust Company Deposit for Sinking Fund	6,880.83	
CURRENT		
Accounts Receivable	3,141,157.22	
Bills Receivable	430,563.58	
Inventories including Dominion of Canada Bonds and Bonds of this Company and Subsidiaries purchased in advance for Sinking Fund with interest accrued to date	110,936.01	
Inventories	183,704.84	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	775,706.88	
Deferred Charges		
Premium on Insurance and Taxes	2,341.93	
Premium redeeming Bonds and Financing Expenses	216,021.73	
	218,363.66	
FUNDED DEBT		
Ottawa Light Heat & Power Co. Refunding and Collateral Trust Bonds due 1932	\$640,000.00	
Ottawa Light Heat & Power Co. Refunding and Collateral Trust Bonds due 1933	1,000,000.00	
Ottawa Gas Company 5% Consolidated Bonds due 1934	150,000.00	
Ottawa Gas Company 6% Refunding Bonds due 1939	742,000.00	
CAPITAL: TOTAL FUNDED DEBT	\$2,157,000.00	
6 1/2% Cumulative Preferred Stock	1,500,000.00	
Common Stock	5,500,000.00	
TOTAL CAPITAL	\$6,000,000.00	
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Bills Payable	140,112.87	
Trade	240,000.00	
Dividends—Jan. 1, 1927		
Dividends—Feb. 1, 1927	52,375.00	
Common 2 mos.	50,800.00	
Accrued Bond Interest	70,823.20	
	32,604.16	
RESERVES: TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	489,592.13	
Capital Reserve	1,500,000.00	
Reserve for Depreciation	270,000.00	
Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts	312,500.44	
	41,971.24	
TOTAL RESERVES	2,823,471.68	
D. R. STREET, Sec. Treas.	187,675.03	
OTTAWA, February 15th, 1927	\$10,657,758.84	

New Issue**All Common Stock**

3800 Shares of Sleeman's Spring Bank Brewery Co., Limited

ESTABLISHED 1850

NO BONDS**Guelph, Ontario****NO PREFERRED STOCK**

Incorporated under the Companies Act of the Dominion of Canada

Capital \$500,000.00, divided into 5,000 shares, par value of \$100.00 each.

DIRECTORS

Colonel R. P. Rodgers, D.S.O., Woodstock, Ontario
Harry O. Sleeman, Brewer, Guelph, Ontario
John J. Maylor, Merchant, Forest, Ontario
Major Charles Black, Toronto, Managing Director
Clifton H. Moore, Druggist, Cobalt, Ontario

BANKERS

Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto

SOLICITORS

Hunter and Hunter, 707 Temple Bldg., Toronto

AUDITORS

H. T. Jamieson, C.A., Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto
Edward Sleeman, C.A., Guelph, Ontario

REGISTERED OFFICE

707 Temple Bldg., Toronto

TRANSFER AGENTS

Union Trust Co., Ltd., Toronto

Telephone Main 1573

The Company

This Company has been formed for the purposes as set forth in the Charter of Incorporation, to acquire and operate the well-known and well-established business of the Spring Bank Brewery, located in Guelph, Ont. This business was established in 1850 and is one of the oldest and best known breweries in Canada. It has the distinction of being the only brewery in Canada which does not pay any water rates in the Municipality in which it is located.

Product Unexcelled

To successfully brew the best grades of Ales, Porter, etc., it is essential that the water forming the base of these products be pure and unadulterated. The Company has received from the Department of Health of the Ontario Government an analysis of the Spring water which supplies the brewery showing that this water is absolutely pure and free from bacilli. No sterilization nor Pasteurization used in process of manufacture. The products will be naturally matured from pure spring water with the best malt and hops obtainable.

Breweries are built around springs, not around cities. As an illustration, such famous breweries as Bass and Worthington, located in Burton-on-Trent, Younster's, Edinburgh, Scotland; Tennant's, Glasgow, Scotland, and Guinness, Dublin, Ireland, were built on sites specially selected on account of the natural spring water which occurs at all these places. Sleeman's Spring Bank Brewery was located at Springbank for the same identical reason.

Going Concern

The brewery is being taken over as a going concern, and the present equipment capable of turning out one hundred and twenty barrels per day, is now being, with very small expenditure, increased to allow for a maximum capacity of two hundred barrels per day, and should conditions war-

rant, the foregoing capacity can be doubled or trebled to meet the requirements of the market. The products of this brewery are too well known to need any further comment.

PROFITS

With a production of two hundred barrels per day, at an estimated profit of \$2.50 per barrel, this amounts to \$150,000.00 per year, or thirty per cent, on the entire capital of the Company, being a very conservative estimate.

Management

The Company has contracted for the services of Mr. Harry O. Sleeman, as Master Brewer. Mr. Sleeman, for many years has been associated with the best practice in brewing. The Company has also been very fortunate in obtaining the services of Major Charles Black, who has had twenty-five years' experience in the brewing trade in England and Scotland, and is well known for his successful and economic management. It is confidently anticipated that with its favorable history and present capable management, this brewery will prove to be an outstanding success.

Appraised Value

The appraised value of this Company's Assets have been fixed at \$2,816,000.00, including brewing license, which has been valued at the nominal figure of \$5,000.00 only. The Company will own the property free from all encumbrances and will have available as working capital \$215,000.00. Thus, it is apparent that the Company will continue business under the most favorable auspices; and having regard for the favorable conditions and the limited amount of stock to be offered, the shares of this Company should prove highly remunerative to the investor.

Applications for stock will be considered in the order received. In case of over subscription applications not allotted will be returned in full.

ASK YOUR BROKER**SYNOPSIS FROM CHARTER DATED JANUARY, 1927**

The purposes for which incorporation is sought by the applicants are:

- To purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking known as Spring Bank Brewery situated in the City of Guelph, Ontario, together with the Buildings, land, plant and equipment with all the privileges and appurtenances.
- To carry on the business of **Brewers and Maltsters** in all their branches and of Importers, Distributors and Dealers generally in Ales, beers, porter, stout and all similar articles including aerated waters and mineral waters and other beverages and also in connection therewith the business of Custom House Brokers, Warehouses, Forwarders, Carriers and other like businesses and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in, warehousing, distribute and export grain, molasses and all articles used in connection with the operation of a Distillery and to manufacture, sell, deal in, distribute, store, warehouse and export all products or by-products of such articles; to do a general warehouse and storage business.
- To buy, manufacture, sell, deal in, malt and malt extracts and syrups and malt extracts products of all kinds and all products of a kindred nature and that either wholesale or retail.
- To carry on the business of Hotel, Restaurant, Cafe, Tavern, Saloon, Beer House, Refreshment Room, Refreshment Booth, grounds and places of amusement and recreation, sport and entertainment where any of the articles manufactured or dealt in by the Company may be offered for sale.

PRICE \$100.00 PER SHARE

Make Cheques payable to the

Sleeman's Spring Bank Brewery Co., Limited

or any responsible Broker

707 Temple Building, Toronto

Telephone Main 1573

It is intended in due course to apply to have these shares listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

S. W. BARBER, Fiscal Agent - 707 Temple Bldg., Toronto

The statements contained in this circular are not guaranteed but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable.

Our Heritage



A heritage so rich that few of us have grasped its significance

WE live in a country lavishly endowed with natural riches. In water power, in minerals, in agriculture, in pulpwood—four of the greatest assets a country can possess—Canada leads the world. The stage is set by nature for a development in Canada unparalleled in history.

In the first of a series of booklets dealing with Canada as a field for investment, we have endeavoured to apply the financiers' deliberate analysis to the hard facts and figures of our natural resources.

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Each month the BANK OF MONTREAL publishes reports concerning business conditions throughout Canada and in the countries in which the Bank has offices. They are compiled from telegraphic information received from our superintendents and branch managers.

If you feel that these reports would be of value to you, we shall be pleased to place your name on our free mailing list to receive them regularly as they are issued.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$780,000,000



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Mutual respect as between a banking institution and its customers is the soundest basis of a friendly business relationship.

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JOHN R. LAMB,
General Manager



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to the study of how best to make our large resources and complete world-wide organization serve each client individually.

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Established 1832

Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$19,500,000

Total Assets \$245,000,000



Financial Strength

The great financial strength of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and its associate company, The Canada Permanent Trust Company, together with the conservative policies of these institutions, guarantees the absolute safety of all moneys entrusted to them.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Paid-Up Capital	\$ 7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	7,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	222,529.22
TOTAL ASSETS	\$14,722,529.22

TOTAL ASSETS	\$50,613,510.16
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The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Paid-Up Capital	\$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	250,000.00
Undivided Profits	32,895.86
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,282,895.86

The combined Assets of the two institutions amount to

\$62,725,995.81

With seventy-two years' valuable experience to its credit, the "Canada Permanent" offers you a financial service that will fully meet your requirements.

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ESTABLISHED 1855

The Trend of Prices

THE downward movement of prices on the continent of North America, during 1926, was one of the most remarkable features of the year just ended, remarkable, not in the mere fact of its occurrence (for the corresponding movement of 1920-1921 was very much more striking) but in the fact that it coincided with a period of widespread and increasing prosperity, says the Monthly Review of The Bank of Nova Scotia for February. Generally speaking, and for obvious reasons, falling prices are associated with a slackening of business, loss of confidence and unemployment. Experience has taught men to look for these things in an orderly sequence. In the present instance, however, any such expectations as may have been founded upon the falling prices of last year were happily not fulfilled.

It is true that in some industries (especially those in which high prices persisted, for raw materials) the margin of profit was narrow. Nevertheless, as a rule the growth in the volume of sales made possible a decrease in unit cost of production, which enabled more to equal the decline in unit price. Increasing industrial activity brought with it better opportunities for employment, and the downward movement of prices in the wholesale trade was reflected in a lower cost of living both as worker and consumer, the private citizen was benefited.

In Canada this process has been operating more marked than in the United States, partly because the fall of prices was more rapid in the Dominion, and partly because in no state section of Canada has any such disturbance occurred as followed the tremendous cotton crop and its market reactions in the South.

Between December, 1925, and December, 1926, wholesale prices in Canada declined by 8%. The corresponding decline in the United States, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was only 4%, or half as pronounced. At the same time there is reason to believe that employment was more general in Canadian manufacturing industries (if allowance be made for the result of climatic conditions at this season) than in the manufacturing industries of the United States.

The relatively more rapid fall of prices in Canada tends to correct a discrepancy between the purchasing power of money here and in the United States, which first appeared in November, 1925, and was caused at that time by the sudden rise in price of Canadian farm products. Immediately before this occurred, it seemed as though prices in most of the countries with "solid" currencies had been established at a little more than 50% above the pre-war level. Actual figures were: Canada, 56%; United States, 58 per cent; Britain, 55 per cent; Holland, 54 per cent; Sweden, 54 per cent. Within three months the Canadian average had risen to 64%, a figure considerably higher than those of the four other countries. The following year was a period of readjustment; and now there is an all-round approximation to the previous figure. Prices are once more some 50% in excess of those prevailing in 1913; the dollar today has a purchasing power about equal to that of 67 cents before the war.

It is noticeable that while on this continent the recent movement has been downward, in Europe for some months past an opposite tendency has ruled. Prices have been rising, not in Britain, Holland and Sweden only, but in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Norway, Denmark and Germany. Due partly, no doubt, to famine prices for coal in the ports, and rising ocean freight rates, this movement is not likely to be traced to the miners' strike in Britain. It appeared first in Germany last April, before the strike began, and lessening in Belgium and England is general over Northern Europe. Even now, however, in Germany notwithstanding the recent upward movement prices are relatively low, some 30% above the pre-war level, present at about 50% as elsewhere. Nor is the divergence between Britain and other prices temporary. With the reparations obligations still hanging over the Dawes Scheme she must remain ever nervy to build up an export surplus with which to discharge them. The creation of such a surplus in turn demands that her prices be cut to the minimum, for it is in a race of price that she must rebuild her foreign trade.

If conditions governing prices in France and Italy, little can be said with certainty. After a long period of inflation in both of these countries exchange rates appear to have passed under government control and control of exchange rates involves, indirectly, the control of commodity prices also. Political factors, therefore, dominate the French and Italian markets, and apparently will do so for some time.



WHAT DOES TRUST COMPANY SERVICE COST?

THE fees charged by Trust Companies for their services are moderate. They are fixed by a Judge of the Surrogate Court, when he audits the accounts of the estate, and consist of a small percentage of the funds handled, not exceeding 5%, having regard to the nature of the estate and the work done. The saving which is often effected by

Consult us regarding your Will. All interviews and correspondence treated with the strictest confidence.

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Established 1882

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W. G. WATSON, General Manager
H. M. FORBES, Asst. General Manager

Toronto Ottawa Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver

Canadian Canners Improves Position

PROFITS of Canadian Canners, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926, approximated 5.9 per cent, on the outstanding preferred shares after all charges, as against 5.27 per cent. for 1925. While gross and net earnings showed a moderate increase, there was a very substantial increase in working capital, amounting to \$590,350, and a further strengthening of the company's general financial position.

The profit for 1926, before deducting interest on funded debts, was \$77,129, which compares with \$72,423 for the preceding year. Interest on funded debts required \$237,828, as against \$232,052 in the preceding year. Net profit was \$539,301, which compares with \$480,271 in 1925. Dividends on the preferred stock of 4 per cent. for the year required \$364,568. The balance brought forward from 1925 was \$995,621. The company transferred \$650,000 to investment and contingent reserve. A balance of \$520,454 was carried forward in the profit and loss account.

The balance sheet shows assets aggregating \$21,479,272, including current assets \$5,729,117, investments of \$1,812,960, and fixed assets, including trade marks, patent rights, processes, discount on bonds, etc., \$13,874,461. Current liabilities stood at \$2,247,788, and net working capital was \$8,482,629. The company's reserve for depreciation is shown at \$2,365,810. Liabilities to shareholders aggregate \$12,836,137. Accrued dividends on the cumulative preference shares amount to 19 per cent.

Mr. Ascan Pardoe, Chairman of the Board, in his report says in part: "It will be noted that our inventories of manufactured goods are higher. Values, however, have been taken conservatively. Sales in 1926 show a slight increase over 1925. These would have been materially greater, but for the falling off in export business due largely to strike conditions in Great Britain. Since the beginning of the year there has been a marked improvement in our British trade."

"Long range weather forecasters advise prospects for unfavorable weather in Eastern Canada in 1927. Your company is in an excellent position to take care of Canada's needs for 1927, even under adverse crop conditions, and our plants are again in operation, our factories with a view to large packs."

Good Showing by Vian Biscuit Company. The first annual report of Vian Biscuit Corporation, Limited, covering the thirteen months ended December 31, 1926, shows that the company's net earnings during the period were sufficient to pay the dividends on both classes of preferred stock after liberal write-offs for depreciation and bad debts. Net operating profit amounted to \$192,459; bond interest required \$31,133; other interest and exchange, \$13,970; depreciation, \$35,000 and bad debt reserve, \$7,900, leaving a balance of \$103,354 for dividends. After dividends amounting to \$102,900, there remained a balance of \$2,455, subject to income tax. With current assets of \$607,700 and current liabilities of \$266,302, a working capital position of \$341,488 is shown. Total assets are shown at \$2,386,129.

General Motors Corporation

7% Preferred Stock

Dividends payable Feb 1, May 1, Aug. 1 & Nov. 1

General Motors Corporation is the largest and most complete organization of its kind. Net income available for preferred dividends have averaged over the past eight years 9.6 times requirements and for the year 1926 were approximately 23 times such requirements. The present market value of the securities ranking junior to this stock, which is the senior security of the Corporation, is over \$1,300,000,000. Circular on request.

Price \$120 per share (N. Y. Funds) to yield over 5.80%
Subject to prior sale and change in price.

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CANTERBURY GENUINE ENGLISH BLEND SMOKING TOBACCO

THE TOBACCO OF EXCELLENCE



SATURDAY NIGHT

women's section



TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 12, 1927

Agnes' Views on Marriage

Irishmen Preferred
By Beatrice Sullivan

THE groom's presents to the bridesmaids were French beaded bags, to the best man and ushers silver cigarette cases—"I put down the paper hastily and added a little tepid water to the already depleted teapot as Agnes came noisily in—thrust my new umbrella (the one with the false teeth at the ends of the ribs) into corner and proceeded to surreptitiously take off my rubbers, those little immature ones that won't grow up. "Agnes" is Mama, we call her that to make her feel more at home.

"Why on earth do you read a morning paper in the afternoon?" she said crossly, "probably by now the bridesmaids have exchanged the bags, and the ushers have hoisted the cigarette cases. The only permanent thing about a wedding is the confetti, even the wedding service is changed; the groom used to 'worship' now, he only 'honors', so distant and upstage. If I ever marry again, Patricia, I'm going to Church where they 'worship.' Even the gold wedding ring is now a circlet of platinum and diamonds, but confetti is always confetti—and I'm sick to death of the way that woman on the Social Column will throw the bride's bouquet from the stairs, the bride en route to the motor threw her bouquet, the bride threw her bouquet en route to the stairway. The stairway en route to the motor, threw the bride, it ought to be, but, no—week after week she does it (the other woman, not the bride) and mind you, Patricia, not at the top, nor at the foot but anywhere amidships. She sprinkles Brides. I never see a staircase or stair carpet, without mentally nailing it down with Brides—"

Agnes paused exhausted, released several coat buttons, unthethed her hat, and drew a chair nearer the tea-table, suspiciously eyeing me as I poured out her tea.

"Not a smidg of cream, not a sandwich, only that piece of Portland Cement you call cake, Patricia?"

"Yes, that's a piece of Josephine's wedding cake thrown from the stairway," I remarked pleasantly, "I suppose you'd like her to say 'The bride, standing at the door of the hot cupboard' or 'The Bride stood on the back porch' or 'The bride stood in a tower of clams and urns—I mean palms and ferns—and threw her bouquet.' No, the stairs are the only place she could throw it from, they are a species of Jacob's Ladder, stairs are the only sexless part of a house, upstairs is always feminine, downstairs distinctly masculine. If you are on the stairs you may be either going up or coming down, that's why brides stand there, they may be either going up or coming down," I said cryptically.

"In the social scale?" queried Agnes acidly, discarding her piece of black pavement and lighting our last cigarette. "I don't think even a bride could be completely happy on a rainy day," she said, disconsolately watching the dripping window panes.

"I think a bride is more or less in a cataleptic state from one ring to another," I said, "she's so packed in with doting parents, cooing bridesmaids, ravenous dressmakers, social functions, elusive house decorators, and a covey of smaller distractions, that she has hardly had time to call her soul someone else's, and here she is, out on the green, in terrifying isolation."

"Well! Of course, she may feel like that, and again she mayn't," Agnes commented. "I think her heels are firmly planted in the Solemn Moment, but her head must float about like Alice in Wonderland after she ate the cake. She may think 'Thank heaven that little spot on my chin has made a detour, what a heavenly profile Jack's got, what under the canopy did the Hook and Laddler Brigade do with Grannie's Rose Point and my train round the corner of the pews? Wonder if the fourth bridesmaid will bite me when she finds there's no mirror in her French beaded bag? Think I'll wear my orchid and silver the first night at the Ritz—For better, for worse! Yes! I hear what you're saying, it's making dents in me, but I can't stop. Won't if Beaton will charge more for the silver leaves under the bridesmaid's hats. Good of Uncle Jack to give us that Chesterfield—"

"Good of Uncle Jack to give us that Chesterfield—"

"Well, of course," Agnes continued condescendingly.

"Thousands of years ago the marriage ceremony must have been a bit of a hit or miss affair. With these gate-crashers and cave-men about, and a cordon of young bloods to keep the bride intact must have been organized—"

"And they are kept cool in the Vestry till the last possible second, and carefully herded to the sacrificial steps by the best man at the crucial moment, neither participant is left alone for a single instant."

"Must be some reason for the Body Guard," I said judicially.

"Well, of course," Agnes continued condescendingly. "Thousands of years ago the marriage ceremony must have been a bit of a hit or miss affair. With these gate-crashers and cave-men about, and a cordon of young bloods to keep the bride intact must have been organized—"

"And they are kept cool in the Vestry till the last possible second, and carefully herded to the sacrificial steps by the best man at the crucial moment, neither participant is left alone for a single instant."

"I think you are hateful, Patricia," objected my parent. "You always did drag the skin off everything. I don't want to know what's going on underneath, the surface is quite good enough."

"Quite right, 'save the surface and you save all' and the surface of brides and grooms is the prettiest of all land-slides—scapes, I mean Agnes, 'scapes—dildums then, dildums want its little paper dolls all its life and the life paper doll bride is the prettiest of all the toys." I patted Agnes soothingly, the way she does Toto, and put a piece of sugar on her nose. "Still, I am sorry for the groom, Vane, on his own wedding day he doesn't have a 'look in'."

"No, he'd better look out," Agnes said easily, "the bride doesn't want him in the picture at all—"

"To put it vulgarly, old dear, she 'hogs' everything—the spot-light, the 'fat parts,' the curtain calls, 'centre stage,' and yet he's got to provide her with cutl fish and bird-seed for the rest of her most likely unnatural life. During the signing of the Register he's got to listen to an intrepid songstress handing her charms as if she were a desirable property at Cram Gables, or he's got to hear someone describing her as 'Rose of the World' and 'the Floral Extravagance' and all the time he knows she's got a bad temper, hates oysters, and inherits a superiority complex, and all of his wedding day he has to appear condescending for the condescension of this inefable being."

"Agnes?"

"Well, they always are at weddings, makes things go old thing, a little bubbly now and then is relished by the best of men—and I don't see why the Bride should have the entire monopoly of the odd bits of relations they way they do the bride wore her Grandmother's rose point lace, the exquisite lace wedding veil was worn by the bride's Great Grandmother, the bride wore a cluster of orange-blossoms tucked in her bouquet worn by her mother, sort of interlocking wardrobe."

"The groom wore the worried look worn by his Father and Grandfather," I continued, "that's all the inheritance that came to him."

"There's one thing the bride gets that must arouse mixed feelings, and that is the Slipper," Agnes hoisted the sleeping Toto more securely into the abyss of her lap.

"What slipper?" I demanded.

"Why, you silly! The one that her mother used, that's really the origin of throwing it after the bride. Mother feels its uses are over and hurls it after her—sort of parting shot."

"Matrimony is just a trap, Agnes, to delude the man. If she's in a cataleptic trance, he's stunned, and the main thing is to get him roped and branded—landed, I mean—before anyone counts ten and he comes to."

"Patricia, you have a horrible habit of taking out all the Romance in life."

"Well! Old dear, if the only Romance is supplied by the Penguins, tulle veils and top hats, it will wash off."

"Yes, we know it does, don't we, Toto?" Mama smiled sweetly with the joy of released venom. "What about the various applicants, Pat?"

"None of them up to sample, and I'd rather be an old maid till I crumble than half-groomed—"

"I don't think grooms really need much sympathy, Patricia. They are protected by a smart-looking lot of

or feels his temperature rise at the sight of a cow!—he'd much rather have them in a milk bottle—or that loves the produce of a farm, on the loose. Why on earth do you want such queer things? But, apart from everything, Patricia, I think cows would make splendid moral censors. Imagine some blasé, society man frazzled to a fiddle-string with the sudden advent of a cow, might prove a turning point in his career, her magnificent Bovinity must prove a tonic—but to get back to your prospective husband, Patricia. What is he to look like?"

"What is he to look like? Well, I don't care if he's done in beige or midnight blue—I've no idea what a husband should look like, how can one—you only know when it's too late. I think I've heard they don't look at all like the man you married—"

"I suppose that could happen, Patricia, that the man you married and your husband were two such different people that you could be arrested for Bigamy."

"A woman has got to make good nowadays with a husband," I said briskly.

"Don't I know it. In my day wavy eyelashes and a dimple did the trick, but now everyone has them." Agnes said regretfully. "I wouldn't have had a look in in 1900. Men keep screaming for womanly women, they really don't want them. The present 'container' has samples of all the modern man needs—she's just up to the minute, no excess of bulk, no climatic extremes, portable—"

"Frequently insupportable," I interjected—"Built for speed. The modern woman just suits the modern man. Patricia, I wonder you don't see that."

"We are talking about husbands not men, Agnes."

"Well! the greater includes the less, idiot! Doesn't Toto look sweet when he sucks his thumb, Patricia? There's one thing, Irishmen make the best husbands."

"There's nothing the matter with Canadians," Agnes eyed me sharply.

"Nothing. I've always found them admirable but with I think, a little too much gristle."

"Gristle! ? What do you mean? How disgusting! Do you mean moral fibre, Agnes?"

"Perhaps. Whatever it is, I don't like it. I think they are splendid for every day but I would like an Irishman on Sundays."

"What about Americans?"

"Sort of delicatessen lovers, too much seasoning."

"And English?"

"Utterly impossible from my standpoint. An English husband? Patricia, Oh! no! I should always champion the 'Free State'!"

"Well, that's because you are Irish. The English make splendid husbands."

"But they take such a lot of unravelling! I find their Gibraltar-like massiveness oppressive."

"Italians? French?"

"Too decorative to take seriously."

"I don't think nationality counts for much, it's individuality, Agnes."

"It depends on what you want in a husband, Patricia. If you want one on what the Northern Miner calls the 'Main Break with heavy mineralization' well, you know that money doesn't mean everything. If you want a temperamental partner—have your second thought first. Temperament to be productive, but like English hedges needs clipping. Any husband is something like a ready-made mock, sometimes you get them exactly right but more often a hem has to be turned up, a sleeve let out, or a seam taken in, till eventually you get a garment adapted to your needs. Well, adapt and keep on adapting. Matrimony isn't a Rest Home, it's a Catalina Contest, and there is more 'High-grading' done in husbands than in all the mines in Northern Ontario."

"I don't know what 'High-grading' is."

"It is just a mineralogical name for stealing."

"You know so much about it, Agnes. I wonder you ever married, and—twice too."

"My dear, I was under the influence of that local anaesthetic—Love. Marriage is like a salad, composed of many various ingredients, and woman is the onion rubbed round inside the bowl. If I were to marry again," Agnes looked pensively down at the slumbering Toto, "I'd marry another Irishman. I just adore the way they say 'Darling'."

Shakespeare and Chess

SIR JOHN SIMON surely made a mountain of a molehill, when he said that Ferdinand and Miranda's game of chess "is one of the few Shakespearean stage directions that are not immediately connected with the action." The game of chess occupies exactly five lines of the text, and it strikes a note of exquisite intimacy and serenity before the intrusion of the outer world. It illustrates also in what exemplary fashion the young couple fulfilled the stern parent's admonition to propriety of behavior.

Perhaps a sounder criticism would be that Shakespeare did not know the game, but only knew that it would do well on the stage. "Sweet lord you play me false"—how does one play false at chess? It was not the bungling of a beginner, for a prince of the blood was bound to have learned the rudiments, just as Miranda could not be Prospero's daughter without knowing everything about gamblers. Nor does one "wrangle" at chess; no game affords less opportunity for recrimination. Nor, evidently, Shakespeare was quite ignorant of it, and thought it the kind of pastime compatible with running conversation—

Remembrance of Things Past

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought I summon up remembrance of things past, I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought. And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste; Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow; For precious friends hid in death's dateless night, And weep afresh love's long since cancelled woe, And moan the expense of many a vanished sight; Then can I grieve at grievances foregone, And heavily from woe to woe tell o'er The sad account of fore-bemoaned moan, Which I new pay as if not paid before.

But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,

All losses are restored and sorrows end.

—Shakespeare.



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Now that Parliament has opened again we are never at a loss for interesting subjects of conversation. Not that we normally are, but the M.P.'s provide us with even more than usual, and arguments wax heated

over the latest reports in the morning papers of what is being done in what used to be called the best Club in London. There is some question as to whether the House still deserves that proud name, now that there are so many scenes with Labour members

"Little Women" feels moved to send a contribution to the English Speaking Union, Charles Street, Mayfair, London, which is acting as treasurer for the Fund, the promoters will be deeply grateful.

After fog and rain and eleven sunless days, we are back in spring again. Soft sunshine and mild air make one forget that officially winter still has a month to run, and all sorts of things may happen in that time. But

Spring Days



Lord Derby and his daughter-in-law, Lady Stanley.

of strong views and not always well controlled tempers who provoke their opponents to wrath. But even allowing for opinions so strongly defended and opposed, there is still much to be said for the House of Commons as a delightful spot.

The extremists have been very busy during the past few days making scenes which are widely reported and commented upon so that they gain a prominence out of proportion to their importance, but apart from these, one of the sensations of the past week was the brilliant and amusing speech by Mr. R. Mitchell Banks, K. C., M. P., in support of his Bill to prohibit anyone from inviting, importing, or using funds from foreign sources to promote industrial disputes—or rather for the furtherance or maintenance of industrial disputes in Great Britain.

This Bill, as one would understand, arose from the circumstances connected with the recent strikes. The money sent from Russia was, as Mr. Banks said, nicely calculated not to relieve distress, but to effect Russia's object to prolong the strike and to protract distress. The whole idea of taking assistance from foreign countries in connection with domestic disputes was unpleasant, as political and industrial quarrels were Great Britain's own affair and should be settled without the intervention of other people whose motives were questionable.

Despite much eloquent speaking and the support of a large number of members the bill was defeated by 118 votes amid Labour cheers and laughter.

Mr. Mitchell Banks who has been very much in the public eye of late is Conservative M. P. for Swindon, a delightful after-dinner speaker, a most amusing companion and a fine scholar. He was married a year or so ago to a beautiful American woman.

I AM told that it is quite sure Lord Hewart will go to Canada this summer as the guest of the Canadian Bar Association and that Lady Hewart and their daughter, who is at Oxford, will accompany the Lord Chief Justice. It is safe to promise that Lady Hewart will make a host of friends in Canada. She is a very sweet and gracious woman with that delightful smile which is so great an aid in opening hearts. Lady Hewart, by the way, is chairman of the Louisa May Alcott "Little Women" Memorial Fund. The Committee is trying to raise the money to endow a bell in the Royal Free Hospital, London, in memory of that writer so beloved of English as well as American girls. I know I have mentioned this matter before, but if any lover of

who cares now for winter? The snowdrops and even the primroses are peeping out, and as to the other spring flowers you buy in shops why they have been on sale for so long that chrysanthemums are almost forgotten. I wish you could see the street hampers I have seen today. Branches of lilac, pots of daffodils, big bunches of tulips in mauve, pink, red and yellow, narcissi, freesia, and of course mimosa which to my mind is a much over-rated flower. Today, there is a smell of spring in the air. I should not be surprised any time to see some little buds beginning to show themselves on the trees in Kensington Gardens. But I fear if they come out too soon they will find that winter is still capable of giving them a painful nip and so I hope they will postpone their arrival for a time.

THE news that Canada is again considering rescinding the law against accepting honors at the hands of the King, is received with interest by many people in this country. I feel

sure that most Canadians over here

find it as difficult as I do to explain to English friends why Canadians are never mentioned in those lists which are read so eagerly all over the British Empire.

It may be very noble and high minded to despise titles and letters after one's name, but, when all is said and done, there is no other way of showing publicly that a man has done something which entitles him to be marked out from his fellows than by conferring upon him publicly some distinction.

In every list one sees the names of important persons in other Dominions and it has always sounded a bit flat to explain that Canada is not left out because she doesn't deserve anything, but because she refused to allow her people to accept the titles which the King, acting through his advisers, bestow upon those who are singled out for notice.

If the law is altered and Canadians are allowed to accept this distinction, what happens to those who have deserved them ever since the date of the law against honors? Will they receive them now, or do only the new comers, so to speak, profit by the second thoughts of the Government?

THE extracts from the forthcoming book by the Hon. Winston Churchill, which have been appearing in *The Times* whet the appetite for more. The book, which is as brilliant

ly written as one expects from Mr. Winston Churchill, is to appear very shortly. Already the critics, military critics more especially, are either praising or finding fault with such parts as they have been able to read.

(Continued on page 49)



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A Youth of the Tang Dynasty
By *Prunus*

THE inscrutable calm of this hand-some face veils much, but it cannot screen what might be called the "serene voluptuousness" of the countenance. This impression of sensuousness finds confirmation in the general features and contour. Note the heavy jowls, the small, full-lipped mouth, the almost triple chin. The slanting eyes convey a smile.



TUNG NU
Stone head of the Boy Tung Nu that
stands on the right of Kwan Yin in
Temples.
Photo by Courtesy of the Royal Ontario
Museum of Archaeology.

Well-being and contentment are expressed here. Crown the head with a wreath, and almost one might imagine that one saw an oriental Bacchus!—a Bacchus, that is, who

London Letter

(Continued from page 42)

in these advance chapters. It is odd to reflect that there is a generation of grown-up people to whom the war is something outside their personal experience. To us who lived through it and with it the Great War is still a part of our lives.

THE younger members of the Royal Family are as busy and as full of that sense of duty to the people as their predecessors for two, if not three, generations.

Royal Workers Not only are the

Prince of Wales and the Duke of York

indefatigable in the discharge of their engagements, but Princess Mary is always in demand in London and in her Yorkshire home, while places a long way from both frequently ask Her Royal Highness to open buildings, to visit hospitals, to inspect Girl Guides and to help their work in other ways. Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught are chiefly interested in hospitals, but the other night when the Coachmakers' Company celebrated its 250th anniversary Prince Arthur spoke very well. Then Prince Henry, the King's soldier son, although occupied with his military duties, finds time to appear at public dinners and at dances for charity. So far Prince George has not undertaken anything of the kind, but after his long absence from home he is on holiday and could hardly be expected to be busy with public work.

Princess Louise from time to time appears in public in connection with some charitable work, and Princess Beatrice, who is just now on her way to visit the Queen of Spain, is also interested in charity and is especially devoted to the League of Remembrance which works for the sick and suffering in hospitals just as it worked through the war for the wounded. The two daughters of the late Princess Christian—Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louisa, the cousins of the King, are very keenly interested in hospital and charitable work and spend much time helping good causes. Half the good they do is not chronicled, for much of it is carried on in so simple and unobtrusive a manner that only those who reap the benefit of their good deeds know what they accomplish.

Funny, really funny! And Ottawa, his town, is still chuckling. But what fun, save in anticipation, could that lawyer-cynic himself get out of it?

Such wills, in fact, and others less absurd but no less tyrannical, have led an eminent English lawyer to denounce the right of unlimited power of bequest. "People have no right," he said the other day, "to rule the world after their death."

Greatest of tyrants in will-making—yet possibly one of the wisest—was our own Henry VIII, who, quite contrary to the law of the realm, laid down the order of succession to the

expresses himself, not in music and mirth, but in an intense interior enjoyment. And yet, despite the animality of the face, there is something more—the stamp of the finer influence of the Aryan on the grosser one of the Chinese—the spirit informing the flesh.

This boy, Tung Nu, who centuries ago probably served as an acolyte in one of the Buddhist temples of the Early Tang Dynasty (618-906 A.D.), had come under the potent influence of the religion which, during the Tang Dynasty, was in the ascendancy—the Buddhist faith. The stone head of this youth, so perfect in detail and finish, stood in a temple in Shen-Si, on the right side of the most beloved of the Buddhist deities, Kwan-Yin, the Goddess of Mercy. The long ears, symbols of wisdom, are a peculiar attribute of the Buddhist deities, and were imitated and cultivated by their devotees. The narrow eyes of the Oriental and mystic connote the soul that looks inward, and in looking within tends to find that peculiar wisdom and knowledge summed up by a great Chinese sage in the words: "A man may know the world without leaving the shelter of his roof . . . The Sage knows things without travelling, names things without having seen them, and performs everything without action."

This boy, Tung Nu, lived in an age—the Tang—which has been called the Golden Age of China, not only in Art but in belles-lettres. Our photograph is from the stone head that now stands in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, in a collection of Chinese art which has been called by such an authority as Lawrence Binyon of the British Museum, "the finest on this Continent."

Ruling After Death

AN AMERICAN couple have just beaten the world's record for wedding presents—having received, in one lump, £4,000,000.

It is not an ordinary gift, but a posthumous present bequeathed to them by the girl's father, who left instructions that husband and wife were to share equally in the money.

Such a will shows an essential sense of rightness as well as of affection. But the largeness of the fortune and the power which money brings with it make one wonder, "What would have happened if the testator had been a crusty old curmudgeon, and had bequeathed the money to an asylum for cats, or—worse still—on condition that the two did not marry?" He had every right to do so; and, had he wished, could have made things very unpleasant for them and many others.

Point is lent to these thoughts by the trouble caused by the recent Houston will in England. Another, though less known, case of the moment is that of a man, with a family, who had been led to expect he would inherit a large fortune. He was suddenly left penniless by a will, stupid or venomous; and had no recompense in law.

But the world's best instance of malicious bequest—to coin a new legal phrase—is found in Canada, in the will of a lawyer lately dead. He had a sense of humor overstrong, if misplaced; and, at the supreme moment, played the supreme jest. He bequeathed his brewery shares to prohibitionist Methodist ministers, on condition that they played their full part as directors. Hot opponents of the Turf received shares in racing courses. Such money as was refused was to be given to the woman with the largest family!

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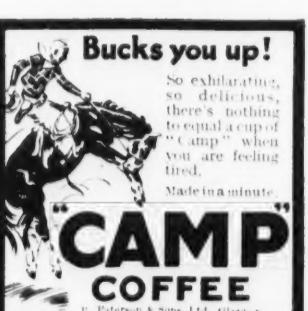
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A GROUP OF LIBERAL LADIES PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY AT THE RECENT DRAWING-ROOM
From Left to Right:—Miss Catherine Maloney, daughter of Dr. M. J. Maloney, M.P.; Mrs. Peter Heenan, wife of the
Minister of Labour; Miss Hilda Shea, niece of Mrs. W. J. Kennedy, of Windsor, Ontario; Miss Nell Maloney, another
daughter of Dr. M. J. Maloney, M.P., of Eganville. Photos of Mrs. Heenan and the Misses Maloney by John Powis, of
Ottawa, and of Miss Shea by Ashley and Crippen.

Social Success

By the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy Stewart
OCTOBER marks the opening of the country-house season, which affords the plainest proof of a woman's social success or failure.

"To be a social success one must be more or less of a moral failure," said a certain well-known wit. Like most epigrams, this is put rather strongly. But certain it is that a woman

ceaseless energy, and first-rate mental qualities. It knows nothing of a seven-hours day, and a forty-eight-hours week would be complete repose. Also requires a patient and careful study of the minute and trivial, without any excursions of the mind into the realms of thought and intellect.

To score a social success there must be money or the brains of a Becky Sharp, who can obtain cash by the appearance of having it. But money

incense to the higher qualities of Society. Her house should be known far and wide for its exclusiveness. Invitations become valuable in proportion as they are difficult to obtain.

To sum up: The qualities for making oneself a force in Society are money, or the brains to obtain money; taste in dress, beauty, if possible; taste, certainly.

She who would succeed must work hard. She belongs not to herself but to her friends; and, after all, she gives much happiness to others.

The Brilliant Man's Wife

CAN a woman be a success as the wife of a brilliant man?

It is a big question, for so much depends upon whether the wife is brilliant herself. If so, will she be willing to sink her own individuality and to concentrate her mind and brains upon her husband, his needs, his failings, and successes? If she loves him...yes. Even if she does not, it is often again, yes.

A serene, capable woman, running the home on oiled wheels, entertaining the right people, smoothing the path of everyday life for a man, is an asset not to be despised. She will say and do the right thing, she will apply herself to her husband's interests and his alone. She is the gentle accompaniment to his spectacular performance, and she must be content with the reflected glory of his achievements.

This is the woman who is a help to her husband in the limelight of life. She is to be depended upon; she is resourceful and usually popular with the world at large.

But suppose the personality of the woman is too strong to admit of her completely giving up her own interests to those of her husband. She wants to express herself, and does so.

The result: Well, her husband may encourage and rejoice at the success she attains; on the other hand, he may resent it. So much depends upon the mind and heart of the man. All men are children, be they brilliant or not.

Some of them want the largest and best toys for themselves alone; others will bring the largest and best to share with their playmate; others, again, will give them away or smash them.

Can any woman, however clever, direct and steer the course for a man? She may think she can, when suddenly there is a bend in the river of life.

a snag has risen in the water, and she can do nothing to avoid the oncoming disaster. Her efforts of years, her self-sacrifice and devotion, are as nothing unless the unforeseen occurs.

In a flash the man takes the helm, rises to heights hitherto unknown, and swiftly and surely sweeps by the obstacle to safety.

Does this mean that the wife has been a success?

THE rage for a heavy make of crepe de Chine is on the increase, and this supple material is ideal for frocks of "bloused" order. A little while ago it was reported that beige had gone out, but it certainly has come in again.

A famous Parisian designer recently told me that beige of a slightly puce tint is going to be the color for spring frocks and tailor-mades. Side by side with this artistic shade of beige

he places navy blue. So you see, we shall all have something that really pleases us.

I saw a navy blue *velours de laine* coat which bloused all round the waist over a belt of smoke-grey suede studded with steel. The coat was lined with smoke-grey crepe and collared with grey fox. This coat was destined to be worn over a pleated dress of navy crepe de Chine.



MISS CHRISTINE STEWART
Daughter of Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and Mrs. Stewart, a popular member of the younger official set of the Capital, and a well-known favorite in Edmonton circles.
Photo by Paul Horsdale.

might be noted for her truth, kindness, and unselfishness and yet be a hopeless failure as a social leader. Even truth requires clothing and kindness and unselfishness may be rather uncertain qualities.

A woman who would be a social success sets her hand to an arduous calling—one that needs high health,

alone is of no use. Society has been labelled there. Money succeeds only where its owner has brains, good looks, and other attractive qualities.

Then a hostess who is out for success must think of new and original forms of entertainment. The dull and hackneyed should be rigidly avoided. And she must offer subtle

Some of them want the largest and best toys for themselves alone; others will bring the largest and best to share with their playmate; others, again, will give them away or smash them.

Can any woman, however clever,

direct and steer the course for a man?

She may think she can, when suddenly

there is a bend in the river of life.

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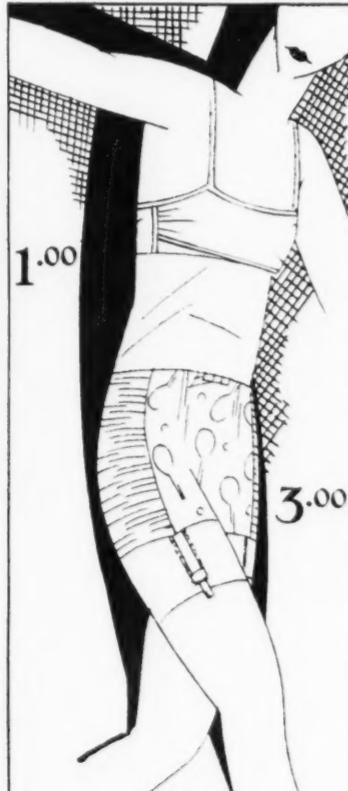
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Socialized

DO YOU use the new word "socialized"? If somebody annexes your maids, your umbrella, or your books, you say they have been "socialized". It's a clever word, isn't it? Schoolboys still say "pinched".

Jem writes his verses with more speed than the printer's boy can set 'em; Quite as fast as we can read, And only not so fast as we forget 'em.

When two score throats together squall It may be called a Madrigal.

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SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

Chic Costumes for Easter
Black-and-White and Navy Blue
Are Favoured Colors
By Charlotte M. Storey

WITH Easter coming in the middle of April, the weather is much more likely to be tempered to the Easter costume, than if it had come at an earlier date. So it behoves us to consider, even now, with what we shall be clothed at this spring festival.

To be one of a well dressed procession of people on Easter Sunday morning, is not a sign of vain pageantry, but rather of culture and prosperity. Let's hope there won't be a cloud in the sky.

In cities, go east, go west, the millinery displays are the first evidence of spring, than which, not even the first robin is more convincing. Not a few women have already selected their Easter hats and some have ventured forth in them, but the grand rush for Easter millinery will be

of all that New York or Paris offers. For less formal coats, kasha is sponsored by many of the best couturiers, not only in natural colors, but in all these—called "new" spring colors, even in black.

Wool faille and lovely soft surfaced fabrics, are other materials of which smart coats are being fashioned almost daily, so great is the demand for variety, and the most effective trimmings are the tuckings and seamings in straight and slanting and curved lines.

Navy and princess blue are both good shades in coatings this spring, and of course there are many others, for the dyers are very skillful in handling fabrics. Black and white are extremely modish just now, but I hear that beige and black, that is a black coat with beige fur collar, is considered just a little bit the more chic of the two.

There is a new trimming note, that savors of millinery—a big silk or ribbon bow with ends tucked under the collar at the back or poised on the shoulder. One was assured that it was quite the thing to have.

But no reference to coats, is complete nowadays, until one has tried to do justice to the tweed or soft woolen coat for travel and informal wear. There's rhythm in the arrangement and blending of the colorings that go to form plaids and checks and with ombre shadings, checks and plaids sometimes take on the form of stripes.

While English and Scotch top coats are still with us, our domestic manufacturers have become so skillful that they import the materials and make these coats up to the Queen's taste, or rather to the taste of Madam and Miss Canada, and it will interest readers to know that these lovely tweeds and other soft woolen coatings were imported in short ends only, so that a very limited number were made from each pattern, which when scattered from coast to coast, left so few in any one place that they could not by any chance become common. This of course, refers to the more exclusive models.

These coats are very strictly tailored and are invested with a very matter of fact air, as if determined to go about their business, neither molesting nor being molested.

They are straight of line, with maybe a pleat at the side almost unnoticed, a collar with revers, likely faced with fur, but some of the newest have no fur—it's all a matter of preference—a large button fastening, sometimes a part belt, often seeming to have its origin in a complicated pocket which has no mate. But, then again, a really modish coat may have four pockets. It's the ensemble that counts; not the mere detail of a pocket or a button. The suit is a candidate for favor this spring. It has been said that the automobile has been the undoing of the tailored suit, but lives there a woman with soul so dead, that she doesn't feel better dressed in a smart tailored suit on some occasions than in anything else.

Perhaps the compose suite of the season may retrieve for the tailored suit, the place in the wardrobe it once enjoyed. A black and white checked woolen pleated or wrap-around skirt and a black cloth jacket, or if one has the sort of complex that makes them look through a magazine from the back first, perhaps she'll take the checked jacket and the plain skirt.

Once again, it's all a matter of preference. One must not overlook the rose and violet boutonniere for the lapel of the coat.

Many readers, and especially women who participate in out-of-door sports, will rejoice over the return to fashion of the light weight woolens, of which there are so many lovely examples this spring. There's frisia in several variations of weave; taffeta and chiffon weaves and ever so many others that defy description and offer themselves to madam and ma-

demoiselle in all sorts of plain and plaid combinations in the most delicate of colorings, which will be found in the show rooms made up into chic composite suits, ensembles and one and two piece sports dresses.

In passing, one must make mention of the separate jacket made of the dress goods, and also of a new ensemble which has a black satin skirt mounted on a camisole top of white silk and worn with a hip length black satin jacket. The ensemble of this season is less consequential—a more

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informal affair than the ensemble we knew two years ago.

Wool jersey is beloved of sports women, especially white jersey in two piece style with cardigan neck for wearing at Badminton. Collarless necklines are specified for all sports frocks.

There's an endless array of knitted things for sports women among which are silk skirts and jersey tunics, pleated knitted skirts with jumpers having horizontal stripes around the body in harmonious colors.

Silk dresses for formal afternoon wear have boleros, variously devised, with a view to breaking any rigid line there might be to the straight silhouette without it, and a slight blousing of the body indicates a slightly higher waistline.

But if dresses are straight, they are not narrow. Pleats and tucks torpid and the newest version of tucks shows them like fine ribbing and impressed, but steamed to keep their place despite much hard wear.

More formal models on which draperies are desired, have elongated triangles and petal shaped pieces of the material draped on the outside.

We shall see much lace combined with chiffon or georgette used, especially when the June wedding trousseau begins to be assembled.

Man is always essaying the seemingly impossible, and always, through crisis after crisis, and with lapse after lapse, achieving it.—The Bishop of Liverpool.



MISS PATRICIA ROBERTS
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Roberts, of Ottawa, granddaughter of Charles G. D. Roberts, who was one of the debutantes presented at the recent Drawing Room.

The age where duty came first and love afterwards is going; and perhaps the right order is coming, when love will come first and duty is bound to follow.—Mr. R. A. Raven.



A PHYSICIAN, writing on the subject of diet, says:—

I want to call your attention to the mistake of eating something every time you have a sensation or feeling of any sort in the region of the stomach, an empty or "all-gone" feeling. As a rule, it would be better for you to drink water at this time and not take food. One or two glasses of liquid at such a time will usually serve to allay the stomach sensation.

I think the practice of eating between meals is one of the causes of the spoiled appetite, upset digestion,

out that way for nine out of ten of my readers.

My observation over a quarter of a century on this question of the number of meals a day, is this: I think about half of the people do far better on three meals a day than they do on two. I think the other half do, or would do, better on two meals a day than on three. That half is the sedentary, already over-nourished type, and especially those who are not hungry in the morning.

You must work out for yourself the number of meals you need. Do a



LE DERNIER CRI
A Hat of black suede and trimmed with two espres.

and ruined health of many persons, especially the persons type of individual.

Let the children, when they are five or six years of age, learn to have their regular three meals a day. Eating between meals takes the edge off the appetite, and when you do that you thereby directly diminish the strength and power of the digestive juices. Remember this: Appetite equals juice. If your appetite is good, ordinarily your digestion will be good, unless you are a very great dietary transgressor of some sort.

Now, I don't advocate any given number of meals as an exclusive practice. I eat one meal a day, or one meal and, say, a little trifle, or a box of crackers and milk for snuff. On the majority of days I have this little lunch around ten o'clock in the morning, and then I eat an ordinary, average, good-sized dinner in the evening at six thirty.

But I think this would be a very unhealthful practice for the majority of my readers to follow, and this is just as good a time as any to point out how health fails originate. Some doctors will say that going and suffering from indigestion. He is not very hungry in the morning, so he decides to do without his breakfast, and so, and so, he goes, gets sicker and his indigestion disappears. Then he advises everybody to do without breakfast.

That is the wrong reaction to such an experience. But because I do well on one meal, or one meal and a quarter, a day is no reason for me to write a book and advise all the people of this country to eat one meal a day. I have lived that way for about twenty-five years. I know it agrees with me. I like it. It is convenient. It seems to be a regular health practice for me, but I repeat, I warn you, that it would not suit

little intelligent experimenting, and finding what is the best rule for you.

And now for the question of eating too much meat. Meat is a food high in protein, and protein is a substance very important for furnishing the body with building material. But when it is eaten in excess, it cannot be stored in the body like starches, sugars and fats. Proteins are not burned up into simple substances like water and carbon dioxide gas. Proteins will become, as it were, climbers and climbers, which must be overhauled by the liver and finally eliminated by the kidneys. Nothing serious is likely to happen if you eat too much bread or potatoes, or if you partake of a little excess of sugar or butter; but when you eat too much lean meat, white of eggs, fish, or baked beans, you are taking on excess protein that may make trouble.

Certainly it is wise to eat two or three of these protein articles of diet at the same meal. It is safer to take meat or the meat substitutes only one at a time, eggs at one meal and meat at another. In fact, I think that most sedentary people will be very wise to eat very lightly of protein every other day. Have your meat, eggs, fish, or baked beans one day, and then the next day let your foods run very light in protein. Eat more of cereals, fruits and vegetables, together with nuts.

I know you have been expecting me to say something about tea and coffee, and I don't propose to dodge my duty in this respect. I know just as well as you do that thousands of persons use these beverages in moderation, and apparently are not harmed by the practice. I know equally well, as a physician, that tea and coffee, like tobacco and alcohol, whether or not they do any harm, at least do no good. That is, if they are habitually and excessively used. I think coffee is a wonderful and

Ethel. There is a multitude of creams to-day for keeping the hands attractively soft and white. I know several busy housewives who have hands which any debutante might envy—but they are obliged to keep everlasting at it. Hot water is un-



SHERR, delicately colored, with a soft, silken sheen — new stockings. Oh! to keep them new until they wear out!

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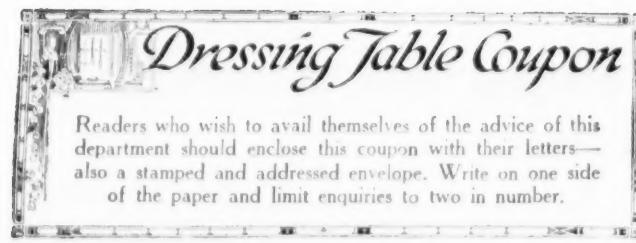
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of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

The world of fools has such a store.
That he who would not see an ass
Must hide at home, and bolt his door.
And even break his looking-glass'

—From the French.



His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario entertained at a small luncheon on Saturday of last week in honor of the Very Reverend the Dean of Windsor. His Honor and Mrs. Ross also asked a few friends to Government House, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon to tea to meet the Very Reverend the Dean of Windsor, Dr. A. V. Baillie and the Westminster Choir.

The Women's Musical Club of Toronto gave a very delightful afternoon at the Conservatory of Music on Thursday afternoon of last week, when Madame Grace Smith Harris gave a musical talk on *Romantic*



MRS. JOHN S. MARTIN
Wife of the Hon. John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario. Mrs. Martin was presented at Court, Buckingham Palace, two years ago, and is here seen in her presentation gown.

Minatures—the miniatures including Chopin, Schuman, Schubert—illustrated by selections from these masters. Madame Smith Harris was charming in a quaint dress of a hundred years ago, of mauve taffeta with full skirt frilled to the high waist line, and a bertha of rose point caught with a rose, adorning the old-fashioned bodice. Her hair was worn in long ringlets and her bouquet was an old world posey with a paper ruff. She was a most engaging figure of a romantic period, and delighted her audience by her sympathetic description of the lives and loves of the group of composers whom she had chosen to talk about. Later tea was served, Mrs. Arthur McMurrich, Mrs. W. R. Parker, Mrs. C. B. McNaught and Mrs. Tower Ferguson acting as hostesses. Those present included Mrs. Robert Scott, Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Miss Michie, Mrs. G. McCann, Mrs. Tice B. Sted, Miss MacLean Howard, Miss Alice Hagarty, Mrs. Christopher Balnes, Mrs. H. B. Anderson, Mrs. Casey Wood, Mrs. Humphrey Gilbert, Mrs. Percy Robertson, Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mrs. Draper Dohle, Mrs. Sterling Dean, Mrs. Ogden Jones, Mrs. R. S. Williams, Miss Esther Caskets, Miss Elsie Charlton, Mrs. Murray MacFarlane, Mrs. Ernest Rolph, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mrs. H. J. Cody, Mrs. E. J. Lennox, Miss Evelyn Weller, Mrs. H. A. Gunn, Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Miss Mildred Graydon, Mrs. Wm. Weller, Mrs. George Nasmyth.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, of Toronto, sailed on Saturday of last week for England, where they will spend several weeks.

Mrs. A. E. Webster, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon of last week, Mrs. Webster wearing a gown of hyacinth chiffon of velvet and carrying a bouquet of violets and roses. Mrs. C. K. Richardson, who received with her sister, later in the afternoon gave several enjoyable piano solos. Miss Lillie Crossley contributed several songs. Mrs. R. M. Irvine and Mrs. R. B. Lucas poured tea and coffee. The table was done with Spring flowers and yellow candles. The Misses Webster, Miss Charity Smith and Miss Dorothy Rawlinson assisted in the tea room.

Miss Edith Macdonald, who has been abroad for several weeks, returns to Toronto this week.

Miss Bessie Bruce, of Hamilton, Ontario, formerly of Bedford Road, Toronto, was a weekend visitor in Toronto.

Mrs. A. E. Dyment, of Toronto, is in Atlantic City for a couple of weeks' sojourn.

Lady Windle, of Toronto, will sail on the second of April for England.

Mrs. Donald Guthrie, of Toronto, who has been visiting her father-in-law, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, and Mrs. Guthrie in Ottawa, went recently to Montreal to visit her sister, Mrs. R. V. Cory, of Grey Avenue.

Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, of Upper Huron Street, Toronto, entertained very delightfully at luncheon on Monday of last week for Mrs. W. D. Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Candee, of South Drive, Rosedale, Toronto, leave this week to visit their daughter, Miss Marjorie Candee, in New York.

Mrs. F. B. Robins is again at her residence, Strathrobin, Toronto, after a sojourn of some length at Miami, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Ashworth have returned to Toronto from British Columbia and have taken an apartment at Cotswold Court.

Mrs. George McPherson, of Sarnia, has been a visitor in Toronto, guest of Miss Katharine Hanna at the Alexandra Apartment, Queen's Park Ave.

Colonel Henry Cockshutt, Mrs. Cockshutt and the Misses Margaret and Isobel Cockshutt, late of Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, who are in South America, are returning to Brantford at the end of the month.

On dit that the marriage of Miss Catherine Welland Merritt, of St. Catharines, who, by the way, has just returned from Europe, to Sir Henry Pellett, will take place at an early date in St. Catharines.

Hon. F. H. Phippen and Mrs. Phippen have returned to Toronto after a trip to Jamaica.

Miss Jean Francis is again in Toronto after a visit to Ottawa, where she was the guest of Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Osborne.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, who have been wintering in Algiers, will spend some time at Tangier and in Spain and later go on to London.

A very pretty wedding took place in Grace Church on the Hill, Toronto, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, at 12:30 o'clock, when Evelyn Dorothy, youngest daughter of Dr. W. Cecil Trotter and Mrs. Trotter, became the bride of Alexander Meredith Ramsay, son of Mrs. Ramsay, and grandson of the late Sir William Meredith. Canon Broughall conducted the ceremony. The chancel of the church was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers. The bride, who was given away by her father, was an attractive figure in her bouffant gown of white satin, the skirt with an uneven hem-line. The court train of net and lace was lined with pink chiffon. Her veil was caught to the head with a band of old lace and clusters of orange blossoms. She carried Easter lilies with white satin ribbon. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Ramsay, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Madeline Wills, cousin of the bride. They were frocked in white chiffon, with white felt hats caught at the side with pink velvet ribbon. Their bouquets were of Ophelia roses. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Robert Jarvis. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home, "Hillholme," Dunvegan Road, where Mrs. Trotter and Mrs. Ramsay received with the bride and bridegroom. Mrs. Trotter was smartly gowned in light fawn georgette embroidered in colors, with brown straw hat, and Mrs. Ramsay was in black with black hat. Upon their return from their wedding 'trip' Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay will reside on Kilbarry Road, Toronto.

Hon. Wallace Nesbitt returned on Saturday of last week to Toronto from Key West, Florida, and he with Mrs. Nesbitt and his son, Mr. W. Rankine Nesbitt, are now at their new residence on Warren Road.

Miss Isobel Ross, of Government House, Toronto, entertained at a small luncheon on Friday of last week for Mrs. Gill, of Ottawa.

Miss Isobel Williams, of Toronto, is in Detroit, guest of her sister, Mrs. Paul Maxon.

The Baroness Clifton, who was a guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Blackwood, Harvard Avenue, Winnipeg, left on Friday evening of last week for Boston. En route she visited her cousin, Miss Hermione Blackwood, in Toronto.

Sir Joseph Flavelle, of Holcroft, Queen's Park, Toronto, left recently to join Lady Flavelle and his daughters, in California.

Mrs. Alan Worthington, of Toronto, a visitor in Vancouver, guest of Mrs. Max Reid at Fairlawn.

Mrs. W. J. McWhinney, of Toronto, recently sailed to spend several weeks in England.



MR. AND MRS. CECIL EASTHAM LAUNDY
Whose recent marriage was a smart event in Victoria, B.C. The bride was formerly Dorothy McLean, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Lane Holmes of The Haven, Victoria, and the bridegroom the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Laundy, of Sellindge, Oak Bay, Victoria. He is a member of one of the oldest families in British Columbia, his mother being a daughter of the late Right Rev. Edward Criddle, Bishop of Victoria, who arrived in this city on a Hudson's Bay sailing ship in April, 1865, together with his wife. The family have resided there ever since.

The Black Satin Wrap



Gleams as the Most Important Coat Fashion of Spring.

Elegance and simplicity form a style alliance in these new Black Satin Coats. The wondrous gleam of their rich fabrics covers them with fashionable glory. Every Coat is slim and sleek and true to the edict of Paris, is trimmed with fur. Horizontal inserts showing the reverse side of the satin are beautifully played up, so are diagonal lines, tiers and tuckings. Many are adorned with rich embroideries and one or two favor dashing capes. Imported models are shown in a wide range of prices in our Salons, Third Floor.

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Presenting New Spring Shoes



Now Ready for Selection

Owens-Elmes Footwear is known for authenticity of style, quality of leather, and beauty of workmanship

FEMININE FOOTWEAR for the coming spring takes on new charm by reason of its subtle color tones. This season, where harmony of color is more important than ever in the ensemble, our new shoes will be found to blend perfectly with costume and accessory colors. Now is a good time to secure a perfect fitting.

OWENS-ELMES, Limited
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Our exquisitely graceful new Silk Stockings of gossamer sheerness are decidedly the newest and smartest ideals of the season, both in color and design.

On Saturday, March 5th, Miss Dorothea May Moffat, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Moffat, was united in marriage by the Rev. G. Ernest Forbes to Mr. Guy Alexander Buchanan, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Buchanan of Moore Park, Toronto. The ceremony, which took place quietly at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Moffat, The Pines, Weston, was attended by the immediate relatives of the bride and groom. After April 15th, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan will reside at Rosedale Heights, Toronto.

His Excellency the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon are to leave Ottawa on Saturday, March 19, on an extended tour of Western Canada. It is proposed to pay a similar visit to the Maritime provinces in July next. In making this announcement officials of the Governor-General's office said that the Vice-Regal visitors would stop off at all the Capitals of the Western provinces and most of the principal cities. It was proposed to return to Ottawa about May 1.

Mr. George A. Ross entertained the hunting members of the Montreal Hunt at dinner on Friday night of last week at the Hunt Club. The dinner was in honor of the Master of the Fox Hounds, Mr. Harold Hampson.

The members of the Quebec Garrison Badminton Club, who went to Montreal

last weekend, were Mrs. Rene Turc of Miss Marcelle Brunet, Miss Jeanne Dupre, Miss Yvette Lafferty, Miss Kathleen Hall, Miss Marguerite Delage, Messrs. Edgar Wiggs, Ernest Lafferty and Frank Denis.

The engagement is announced of Principal R. Bruce Taylor of Queen's University, Kingston, to Miss Muriel Bray, of New York City. Dr. Taylor took over the principality of Queen's in 1917, going to Kingston from Montreal, where he was minister of the former St. Paul's Presbyterian church. Dr. Taylor served for a time overseas as a chaplain. It is understood that the wedding is to take place in the Old Country in June.

March 12, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

45

Rich food and poor gums



OUR gums are suffering from our modern soft diet. Our soups, our soufflés, our puddings and our creamy things are all so easy to eat that they provide no stimulation to our gums.

This lack of exercise, dental authorities will tell you, is, in the main, responsible for the alarming increase in the diseases of the gum tissue. And they point out, with logic, the need of resupplying the stimulation that our food fails to give.

Massage your Gums with Ipana Tooth Paste

It is but natural that they turn to massage—a light massage given with the finger or brush. Hundreds and hundreds of these dentists recommend also that the massage be done with Ipana Tooth Paste.

This gentle frictionizing rouses within the gingival walls, a brisk and healthy circulation. And Ipana itself, because of its content of zircon, is excellent for restoring the gums to normal tonicity.

Even though your gums trouble you seldom, you will like Ipana. You will like its taste and its beneficial effect. With it you can protect your gums while you clean your teeth.

Switch to Ipana for 1 month

Get from your druggist a large tube of Ipana. It will last you well over a month. The coupon below is for a sample tube, which we are glad to send. But the amount we can mail is necessarily small. The full-sized tube from your drug store is a much fairer test to Ipana and yourself!

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days are hard on Eyes.
Protect them this way

Windy days fill Eyes with dust and make them look and feel just miserable. Often a bloodshot condition results. Use Murine immediately after exposure to wind and dust to free your Eyes from irritating particles and prevent them from becoming bloodshot. It's entirely harmless. Try it!

MURINE
FOR YOUR
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Lift Off — No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot callouses, without soreness or irritation.

The Wonders of the Cacti

THE most remarkable plant in the world is the cactus. There are no fewer than 800 varieties arranged in about fourteen genera. Their interest does not lie so much in the beauty of the flowers they produce but in their queerly-shaped, oftentimes grotesquely-distorted stems. Some of them are so small that you can comfortably tuck them away under a tea-cup, while others attain the height of tall trees.

The giant of the family is the *cactus giganteus*, to give the plant its full Latin name. It attains a height

because it has a beard like an aged man; the "Turk's cap" cactus, whose crown resembles a Turkish fez; the thistle cactus; the hedgehog cactus, and hundreds of others.

The flowers of the plant are almost as varied and as fascinating as their shapes. It may surprise many to learn that it is quite possible, by the possession of a collection of cacti plants, to feast the eyes on magnificent blooms from the first of January to the end of December. Some plants produce a white flower, others a red, others purple and orange in various shades, while not a few give off a



MRS. C. WILFRED SOMERS
Formerly Miss Isobel Temple, daughter of Mrs. H. F. Temple, of Toronto.
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

of from 25 to 60 ft. It possesses no leaves, standing erect like sentinels in the desert where it thrives. It has been termed the "water-barrel of the desert," on account of the fact that it retains within itself a slightly acrid but not altogether unpalatable liquid that is a fair substitute for water. Many a traveller on the hot, dry plains, has had reason to bless the cactus, for it has been the means of appeasing his agonizing thirst. Another peculiar fact about it is that there is no regularity in the growth of its limbs or arms. The plant flowers in March and April, a beautiful, pearl-shaped, cream-colored flower, while the fruit, which is edible and on which the natives often feed, ripens early in summer.

Many large cactus monsters have been brought over to Europe from the deserts of California. The first of the large, living cacti ever imported into England was that which was sent to Kew about fifty years ago, and which turned the scale at 713 lbs. It was of the variety known as the toothpick. A mathematician gave the number of toothpicks at 8,850.

The common cactus of Mexico is the "prickly pear," of which there are no fewer than 150 species. In some places it has been trained to form a hedge, and a very formidable one it makes. No human being or cattle could hope to penetrate through it. Then we have the "organ" cactus, whose upright stems resemble the pipes of an organ. Other varieties include the "old man" cactus, so named

delicate fragrance. Some specimens give from fifty to seventy blooms in a single season. Others only flower once, and then only for a few hours. Some, too, only blossom at night.

An interesting flowering specimen is the night-blooming cereus. In its completeness the flower of the cereus is one of the most beautiful things in nature, and in its transition stages probably one of the most interesting. There are at first small scales, gradually increasing in size and growing more numerous, to make the funnel-shaped flower, which is at first positively repulsive looking; but those who are watching it know that the night is coming when it will put off its ugliness and disclose the wondrous beauty of the flower perfected. Within it is ivory tinted with rose, and dozens of filmy stamens add to the exquisite beauty of the blossom; but above all the perfume delights the sense.

Does vigorous foxtrotting, of the Charleston type, impose an undue strain on the system? There is no doubt whatever that it does, when the dancer only dances once a week or so and takes little other exercise.

Charlestoming is only an unusually energetic form of foxtrotting; and the

People Who Overdo Dancing

FROM Constantinople the other day came news that Kemal Pasha had prohibited Turkish women dancing the Charleston, on the ground that it impaired their hearts.

Does vigorous foxtrotting, of the Charleston type, impose an undue strain on the system? There is no doubt whatever that it does, when the dancer only dances once a week or so and takes little other exercise.

Charlestoming is only an unusually energetic form of foxtrotting; and the

new craze known as Black Bottom—it is a more staccato Charleston, with sudden jerks and stops which demand agility and considerable muscular control—intensifies the normal strain.

Half-an-hour's dancing is a gentle pastime; three hours of it, strenuous exercise. Intelligent dancers never dance their feet off. Moreover, they dance at their normal pace, not as the fashion of the moment dictates.

People who do not often dance go to a 9 till 2 ball, take every dance enthusiastically, feel worn out next day—and denounce modern dancing. The fault is theirs. Sophisticated dancers at a dance lasting anything over two hours sit out often, take their time over supper, and never do dances they don't like.

A man who is not naturally agile is foolish to take a one-step in full time; he should take it half-time. The girl who feels breathless dancing fast should ask her partner to go slower. If he is anything of a dancer he will be able to oblige, and to get just as much pleasure from the more leisurely pace.

Slippery or sticky floors, a band playing too fast or too slow, uncomfortable shoes, muscles unused to dancing, an energetic Charleston indulged in before the Charleston rhythm has been assimilated thoroughly—all these things put an undue strain on the muscular system.

But no one who realizes that dancing is an exercise, as well as a social pleasure, and an amusing pastime, is likely to suffer from what fashionable physicians may soon be calling "Charleston heart".

Revival of Russian Blouse studded with cut steel or glove kid. THE revival of the Russian blouse almost covered with metallic embroidery has brought with it some eries. The square hand-bag invariably really beautiful belts. They are works matches the belt, and often the hat in themselves; soft suede kid follows suit.



The Luxury Soap of the World

SINCE the days of knee-breeches and powdered wigs, people of refinement have enjoyed the pure creamy lather and the delicate, clinging fragrance of Yardley's Old English Lavender Soap, the luxury soap of the world. It purifies—refines—imparts exquisite charm and subtle, lingering fragrance.

\$1 per box of 3 large cakes at all best Druggists and Department Stores.

YARDLEY'S Old English LAVENDER SOAP

YARDLEY, 8, New Bond St., LONDON, Eng.
CANADA 145, Adelaide St. W., Toronto 2, Ont., U.S.A., 16 Madison Square, New York, N.Y.

Use a vacuum cleaner. Come in and see for yourself our home.

Check these points when you buy your cleaner

Has it the two essential cleaning actions?
Does it do its work quickly?
Is it light and easy to use?
Is it self-oiling?
Will it clean efficiently for a lifetime?

If you can answer these five questions YES . . . then buy it!

A CLEANER to be thorough must have two cleaning actions. It takes strong suction plus a motor-driven brush to get all the dirt. The brush to loosen the grit and pick up the litter. The strong suction to bag it all. The Premier Duplex has both actions. It gets all the dirt!

When these two actions perform at the same moment, you clean quickly. This quick method is known as *double action cleaning*. The Premier Duplex alone works with double action.

A cleaner should glide lightly, without any effort. And anyone, even a child,

should be able to use it. The Premier Duplex is the shining example of the light and easy-to-use cleaner.

The cleaner that requires oiling has fluctuating efficiency. The cleaner that is always correctly oiled is steadily thorough. In the Premier Duplex both motor and brush are ball bearing packed in lubricant. They need no oiling.

Lifetime use is a mark of quality. The sturdy build and the protective ball bearing equipment of the Premier Duplex fortify it for long years of day-after-day thorough cleaning.

Only \$5 down

Premier Duplex
ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANER
Made in Canada

THE PREMIER VACUUM CLEANER CO., LTD.
General Offices, Toronto, Ont.

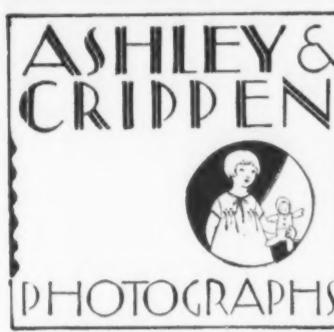
BRANCHES AT

Toronto	London	Montreal	Hamilton	North Bay	Windsor	Ottawa	Vancouver	Saskatoon	Regina	Calgary	Edmonton	Victoria
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MADEMOISELLE "VICTORIAN"
Youth, charm, fragrance and grace;
Prophecy, dreams, crinoline and lace.
Courtesy of John M. Copeland.

Bounds—Artist.



Augusta Fleming Interior Decorator

Schemes for the complete house.
98 Bloor St. Phone Kingsdale 2929



"The Pandora"

A smart three-hole longness tie, with cut-out sides, one of the many new Spring Selby Arch-Preserver styles to be seen in our window—in our store.

Come in and see these new styles.

Patent leather, Rose-Blush, Parchment and Black Kid.

\$14.50 to \$16.00

Hosiery

Our Hosiery section is showing new Spring Hosiery in different weights and colors.



H. & C. BLACHFORD
LIMITED
288 Yonge St., South of Dundas St.



FLEMING—On Wednesday, March 22, 1927, at the Maternity Pavilion, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Fleming of Windsor, Ontario.

ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. William D. Mills, St. Catharines, Ontario, to the Hon. Mr. George Reginald Geary, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fleet Robertson of Victoria, B.C., and Phyllis, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Montague Wimpey, of 57 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, England.

DEATHS
BULLERN—John Ravener Bullen, beloved son of Mrs. N. R. H. Bullen and the late N. R. H. Bullen, of Bampton, Oxfordshire, England, on the 28th of February.

Requescat in Pace.



The ladies of Brantford are holding a reception in honor of Mrs. Henry Cockshutt on March 29.

Miss Cecil Eustace Smith, of Toronto, is taking part in the Skating Carnival in Winnipeg, where she is the guest of Mrs. Douglas Laird.

Mrs. Robert Wadde, of Toronto, is visiting her parents, Sir John and Lady Gibson, in Hamilton.

Mrs. Cory, of Toronto, who has been the guest of Mrs. Sidney Newburn in Hamilton, has returned home.

Colonel A. Kelly Evans, who has been at Preston Springs, recently returned to Toronto.

Mrs. Hugh Fleming, of Ottawa, came to Toronto on Friday of this week to be the guest of Mrs. Gwyn Francis.

Miss Jean Macpherson is again in Toronto after a year spent in Europe.

There was a very large attendance of members at the Toronto Hunt, Eglington, on Saturday afternoon of last week. At the tea hour Mrs. H. J. Fisk and Mrs. Horace T. Hunter acted as



LADY-IN-WAITING TO THE DUCHESS OF YORK, WIFE OF GENERAL THE EARL OF CAVAN, CHIEF-OF-STAFF TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK: THE COUNTESS OF CAVAN.

General the Earl of Cavan, K.C., G.C.B., etc., and the Countess of Cavan accompanied Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York when they sailed on the "Riviera" on Lord Cavan, the Duke's Chief-Of-Staff, and Lady Cavan is one of the Duchess's ladies-in-waiting. Before her marriage to Lord Cavan, Lady Cavan was Lady Joan Mulholland. She is a daughter of the fifth Earl of Strafford, and from 1918 to 1922 was Lady-in-Waiting to Princess Mary.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, of Crescent Road, Toronto, who have been in Florida are returning home this week.

Miss May Cameron of Toronto, has been in St. Catharines for a week-end visit, and was the guest of Mrs. H. B. Bury.

Mrs. Hugh Oster, of Winnipeg, entertained at dinner on Tuesday night of last week for Lady Beaverbrook, who spent a few days in Winnipeg en route from California to Montreal.

The marriage took place at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, India, on December 27, of Captain William Douglas Robertson, Royal Engineers, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fleet Robertson of Victoria, B.C., and Phyllis, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Montague Wimpey, of 57 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, England.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden said last week from New York to England. Sir Robert will spend three months at Oxford.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Caverhill, of Montreal, to Mr. George Reginald Geary, of Toronto, will take place towards the end of the month. Miss Caverhill and her mother, Mrs. D. C. Macarow, who have been in Europe are arriving shortly in Canada.

Mrs. William Macpherson, of Toronto, who was recently a visitor in Ottawa, guest of Mrs. Irvine Robertson, is again in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Denison, of Toronto, were recently the guests in Ottawa of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Crowley.

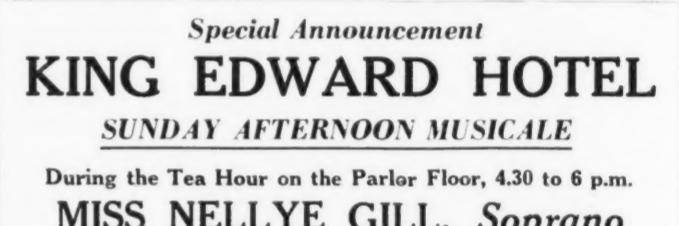
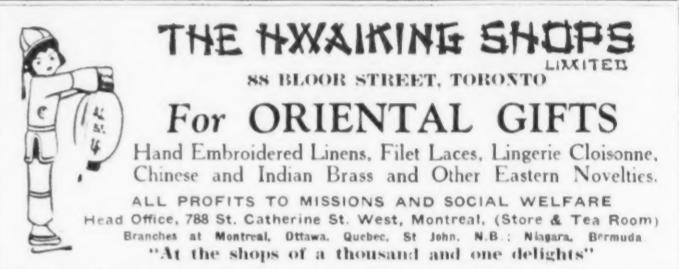
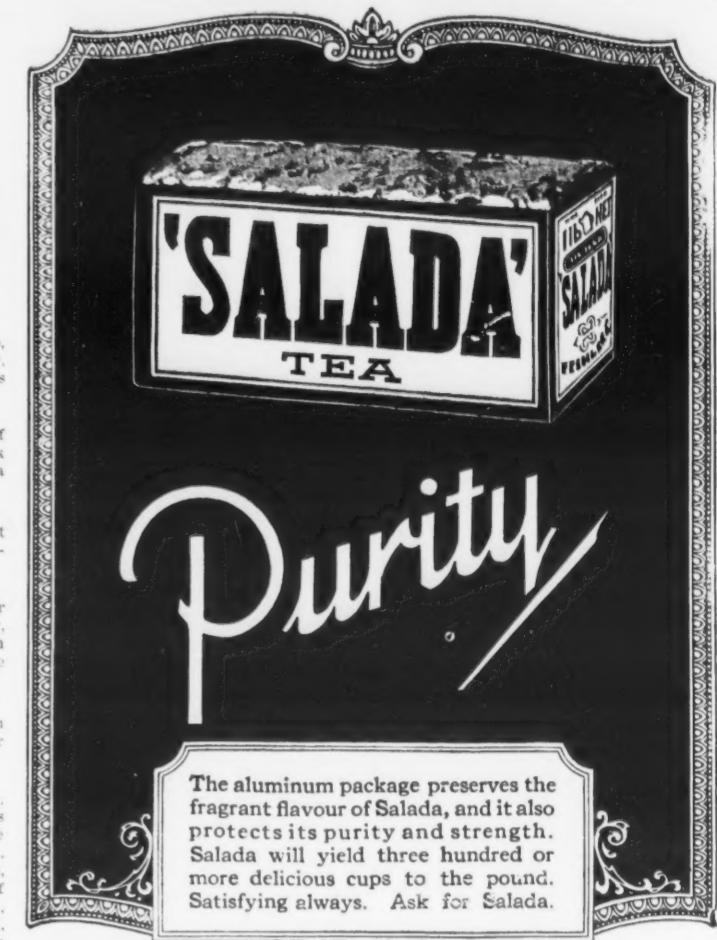
Mrs. George Blaikie of Elm Avenue, Rosedale, Toronto, and her daughter, Miss Annette Blaikie, are leaving at the end of the month for England.

Lady Beaverbrook arrived in Toronto last week-end to be the guest for a few days of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce. Lady Beaverbrook later went to Montreal, where she will pay visits till she sails for England.

Mrs. John Macdonald and her two daughters, and Mrs. Raymond, are leaving this week for New York.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who was attended by Major Eric Hadenby, officiated at the opening of the Margaret Lewis Gooderham Annex of "Claytonwood," 331 Sheppard Street, Toronto, on Friday afternoon of last week. Mrs. Graeme G. Adam, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, presided, and the speakers were Rev. Canon Cady and Mr. A. G. Viets.

MRS. FRED BAWLF, OF WINNIPEG
Who with Lady Tupper, organized the recent Arts Ball in Winnipeg.



Mrs. C. E. Boone, Mrs. Roy Buchanan, Mrs. Agnes Smith, Miss Dorothy Massey, Miss Miriam Elmiston, of Toronto, left last week to attend the Canadian Badminton tournament in Montreal.

Sir William Mulock entertained the members of the University Alumnae recently at a delightful dance at his home on Jarvis Street, Toronto. Mrs. Monk, in a smart gown of amethyst velvet, received with Sir William.

At the recent Drawing-Room in Ottawa, Mrs. H. J. Bowell, late of Brantford, presented her granddaughter, Miss Adelina Ida Parker, daughter of Adamson George Parker, of Sheffield, England, and the late Mrs. Parker, Mrs. H. J. Bowell's daughter, to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Miss Parker is an "old girl" of the Bishop Strachan School and Branksome Hall, Toronto. Mrs. Bowell and her granddaughter have been in Ottawa for the winter, and go on the first of April to Mrs. Bowell's summer place at New Castle.

Lady Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ontario, and Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Owen, of Montreal, sail on Saturday of this week for Paris, France. They will return to Canada in May.

Miss Betty McTee, of Toronto, left on Wednesday of last week to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cummings in Montreal.

Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, of Toronto, leave at the end of the month to sail for England.

Mrs. Schuyler Snively, of Toronto, went to New York last week to meet Mr. and Mrs. T. Stoker, of Montreal, who were returning from England.

Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry and Mrs. Allen Case were recent week-end guests in Hamilton of Mrs. Hendrie at the Holmestead.

March 12, 1927

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

51



HOW time-honoured are the traditions associated with the names of Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson! How typical are these services of the highest standards in the British Mercantile Marine!

1840—the pioneer of Trans-Atlantic passenger services. And, since then, the pioneer in everything which makes for safer and more enjoyable travel. To-day, it is second to none.

New oil-burning liners, manned by the finest personnel—every agent ashore a specialist in travel. A vast organization imbued throughout with the ideal of always maintaining the prestige of almost a century of Trans-Atlantic service.

These are the ships sailing regularly from Montreal (and Quebec): Athenia, Alauania, Ascania, Aurora, Antonia, Ausonia, Andania, Letitia.

CANADIAN SERVICE
Cunard and
Anchor-Donaldson
LINES

THE ROBERT REED CO., LIMITED, TORONTO,
or any steamship agent



FROM time to time I receive letters complaining that passenger fares on Canadian and United States railways are unreasonably high. I don't agree with this opinion, and it seems to me that those who uphold it speak without knowledge of the facts. Whether we pay our fares or are able to wangle the odd pass from a "soulless" corporation, it is highly important that everyone should realize how vital to Canada is the maintenance of adequate railway rates.

Obviously the corporations which operate our great railway systems are as vitally concerned as anyone in maintaining the prosperity of Canada. In good times railway revenues advance; in bad times they decline.

The S. S. Patria sails from New York for Haifa on April 6th, her schedule allowing for several very interesting shore trips en route. This might be a very good sailing for you to make. Your passport must be issued by the agents of each country you wish to visit, before sailing. For this



THE WINTER IN ALGIERS

Miss "Babs" (Margaret) Drayton, daughter of Sir Henry Drayton, of Stewart Street, Ottawa, indulging one of the gazelles at the Hotel St. George, which is famous for its liking of cigarettes. Sir Henry and Lady Drayton and another daughter are wintering in Algiers.

If freight rates are too high they discourage traffic and eventually kill the goose that lays the golden egg; likewise unduly high passenger rates discourage travel and reduce the railways' revenue from this source. But the rates must be high enough to enable the lines to operate profitably. Adequate railway transportation is probably more essential to Canada than to any other country. Granting all this, and knowing what handicaps the railways are working under, one cannot be other than appreciative of all their past and present contributions to the development of this Dominion.

I do not presume to know anything about the rate structure, but as one who rides on rubber whenever a friend with a car offers an invitation I could not but be impressed by the statements of a prominent express official who recently held forth on truck competition as it affects the railroads. His claim was that transportation companies operating over their own property are not allowed to adjust their rates to meet those who use the public highways for transport and he wanted to be allowed to do this. It seems fair enough too, and we are all interested in anything that will tend towards a reduction in rates. This gentleman also, in his address to the Transportation Club of Toronto, suggested a revision in the licensing system which would enable municipalities to collect from the province a portion of the license tax paid by motor operators who use only the pavements maintained by the municipalities, but this is just by the way.

S. L. C. Lindsay. You can approach Death Valley by Union Pacific either from the east or the west, special sleepers being operated on the regular trains to Cucero and thence over the Tonopah and Tidewater Railway. There is a two day all-expense tour which would give you all the color you require and which can be arranged through the railway's ticket office.

L. C. Soutis. Your enquiry raises quite a number of questions. In the first place, I do not think that you will be able to take the trip up the Nile at the time of year you plan making the visit, as the weather will be much too hot for enjoyment. You will require ordinary light summer clothing with plenty of changes, and your uncle would find light clothing more suitable. He can purchase a pith helmet on the continent. In your case I would recommend visiting Europe with an organized party or tour. When you



Catch
the glamour
and romance
of the far West

Arrange a trip to the Pacific Coast this summer. Stop off at Jasper National Park. See Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies. Visit Vancouver and Victoria.

Take the ten-day sail to Alaska on board a palatial steamer through the Scenic Seas of the North Pacific. All outside rooms. From the deck see stupendous glaciers, and a serrated skyline of giant mountain peaks.

The entire tour will be a new and inspiring experience, full of scenes that will last, beauty that will never fade. Don't miss this opportunity. Make your arrangements at once.

Reservations and full particulars from City Ticket Office, 100 King and Toronto Streets, Phone Main 4261; Adelaide 5179, Adelaide 6001.

Use Canadian National Express for your next shipment, and for money orders, Foreign Cheques, etc.

See CANADA in Canada's Jubilee Year 1867-1927

Travel
CANADIAN NATIONAL

CAMP TANAMAKOON

A Camp for School and College Girls near Highland Inn, ALGONQUIN PARK. All land and water sports. Riding included in regular camp fee. For further information apply to

MARY G. HAMILTON, CAMP DIRECTOR

THE MARGARET EATON SCHOOL Telephone: Elgin 1735, or Trinity 2015

Avoid Blustery, Slushy March

NASSAU
BAHAMAS

England's fairest colony awaits you with sparkling sun and sapphire seas. Only 60 shore and delightful hours from New York. No passports. All summer recreations; tropical beauty unspoiled by storm; distinguished British colonial society; Continental freedom. Stop at the

NEW COLONIAL HOTEL, the social and recreational center of this delightful spot. Dancing, golf, tennis, swimming, yachting, fishing. New York Office—Room 202, 67 Wall Street.

An Ideal Route to and from Florida. Sailings Fridays New York to Nassau. Three weekly Nassau to Miami.

MUNSON
STEAMSHIP LINES

67 Wall Street New York
Or Recognized Tourist Agents

AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
Via Honolulu and Suva

The new and well-appointed passenger liners sail from Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C. "Aorangi" (22,000 Tons) Apr. 6 June 1 "Niagara" (20,000 Tons) May 4 June 29. For fares and details to all Bahama and Spanish West Indies, Central America, Australia, New Zealand, etc. Write Vancouver, B.C.

THE
ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Passenger & Freight Service

From HALIFAX, N. S.

To Bermuda, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, St. Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidah, Demerara.

S. S. Chaleur Mar. 25

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.

HOMWOOD SANITARIUM
GUELPH, ONTARIO



A hospital for nervous and mild mental cases. Beautiful and restful surroundings. Every facility for all treatments. Rates moderate. Address: Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent.



Enjoy
your journey to
Europe

Fast drooping below the end of your Canadian Pacific Liner's wake lies the convenient winter port, St. John, N.B. Ahead is Europe. Between the two are days of constant enjoyment. Luxurious service, utter comfort in an atmosphere of perfect safety.

Ask your local agent or
J. E. PARKER
General Agent Ocean Traffic,
Canadian Pacific Building,
Toronto.

Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques are good the world over.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

FOR HEAD INN
(Formerly The Clifton Inn)

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA
Built on plan of old English Inn. Beautiful sunlit rooms spacious. Large Rooms. Open verandas all with view of falls. Fifty rooms mostly with tiled baths all with running water. Meats à la carte. European plan.

Folders mailed upon request.
HOWARD A. FOX, Proprietor.

REGULAR SAILINGS SINCE 1869
WHITE STAR
Floating Palaces

For 58 years, White Star ships have maintained regular, unflinching communication with Europe. In size and magnificence, White Star ships have always led the world. In provisions for comfort, luxury and economical travel, they are unsurpassed.

Satellite
Call "pioneer or white".
55 King St. East, Toronto,
or Local Steamship Agents.

Largest Steamers
from Montreal

to EUROPE 

WHITE STAR LINE
CANADIAN SERVICE



Youth
—develop and hold its glorious freshness until youth is but a memory.

Retain its soft, smooth extraneous beauty over the years to come. Check the wrinkles and flabbiness and keep the appearance of youth with you always thru

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM
Made in White - Flesh - Rachel
Send me for Trial Size
Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son, Montreal



Sir Harold and Lady Boulton, the latter formerly Mrs. Margaret Lyons Moodie, of Montreal, who have been visiting in Canada, sailed on Friday of last week in the *S.S. Olympic* for England. * * *

Owing to the periods of mourning which have necessarily curtailed Their Excellencies' entertainments at Government House, Ottawa, they much regret it has not been possible for them to meet all those members of Parliament who, with their wives, are now in Ottawa. In consequence, Their Excellencies, before leaving for the West, propose holding a reception at Government House on Wednesday

Speaker's apartments of the House of Commons, Ottawa, for twenty-two guests, who included the Countess of Ashburnham, Mrs. Robert Forke, Mrs. August Lemieux, Mrs. M. Matsunaga, Mrs. L. K. Laffamme of Montreal, Mrs. C. H. Hocken of Toronto, Mrs. Charles Cansel, Mrs. MacLean, Lady Sherwood, Mrs. W. F. Garland, Mrs. Maurice Olivier, Mrs. H. F. MacLachan, Miss Champney, Mrs. L. R. LeFèche, Mrs. St. Pierre Hughes, Mrs. Henri Tache, Mrs. D. C. Scott, Mrs. Allan Keeler, Mrs. A. B. Tibbets, Mrs. Harold Lewis and Mrs. Barry German. * * *

Miss Lenore Gooderham and Miss Julian Felton of Toronto, were in



Down through the years the personal letter has been the binding link in the Chain of Friendship.

For private correspondence use

French Organdie
Barber-Ella Canada



MRS. WALTER M. STEWART, OF SHERROOKE ST. W., MONTREAL.

Photo by M. J. Stewart-Stewart.

Montreal, March 10th, so that they may have an opportunity of meeting those members of both the Senate and House of Commons, who have called at Government House. * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Wellesford, of the firm of Messrs. Jean Stewart & Son, who were spending their honeymoon in North Carolina, have returned to Montreal via Philadelphia and New York. * * *

Miss E. G. Jacques, of Montreal, arrived yesterday last weekend and was the guest of Miss Brenda Davie. * * *

Mrs. H. Willis O'Connor, of Ottawa, and her little daughter, sailed on Wednesday of last week from Saint John, N.B., in the *S.S. Melita* for England. * * *

Miss Dorothy Berrington and her daughter, Miss Helen Aitken, who have been in California for a few weeks, made a short stay in Victoria, B.C., and in Whistler, B.C., en route to Montreal to make a further visit there prior to returning to England. They will also sail from Toronto before leaving Montreal. * * *

Misses E. G. Jacques and Mrs. O'Connor, of Quebec, sailed on Saturday of last week from New York in the *S.S. Lapland* on the Mediterranean cruise. Later on they will be in England and return to Quebec early in the summer. * * *

Miss Theodore A. MacLaren and Miss Sarah MacLean of Ottawa, two of the housemaids to the Blyth-Rogers wedding, entertained on Thursday of last week at dinner at the home of the former, an junior in the family, Miss Louise Blyth. Guests were had for ten and the other guests were Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Phoebe Grimson, Miss Margaret Soutain, Miss Gladys Grimes, Miss Alice Hocken, and Miss Murray Lander. * * *

Misses E. G. Jacques and Mrs. O'Connor, of Quebec, Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacLean and Blyth and Misses MacLean and Blyth, recently assisted by the Rev. W. M. MacLean, the rector, for which service the MacLeans were the only ones present, were entertained by Mr. MacLean and his wife at their residence. * * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Pittard of Montreal and their daughter, Mrs. W. M. Pittard, and Miss Pittard, recently from England, were in Joliette, Quebec, last week to be the guest of Major-General J. A. T. T. MacLean. * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill are again in Montreal after a few weeks spent in Toronto. * * *

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